

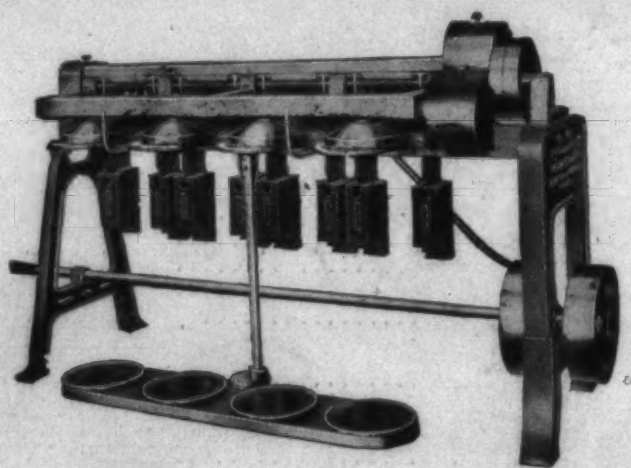
SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME XV.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1918.

NUMBER 6

SACO-LOWELL SHOPS



STANDARD DRAWING FRAME

TEXTILE MACHINERY

**Complete Waste
Reworking Plants**

ROGERS W. DAVIS, Southern Agent
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Cotton Goods

and most Worsteds

that can be woven with one shuttle
can and should be woven on

Northrop

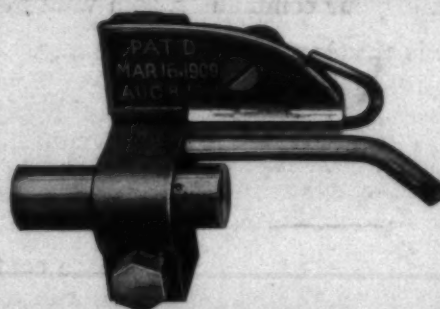
Trade-Mark Registered

Looms

DRAPER CORPORATION

Hopedale Massachusetts

Southern Office 188 South Forsyth Street Atlanta Georgia



Over 167,000

MacColl Patent Spooler Guides

Shipped up to December 29 1917

Adapted to both Cotton and Worsted Yarns

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"A Great Net of Mercy Drawn Through
an Ocean of Unspeakable Pain"

What Your Red Cross Dollars Do

An Accounting of Expenditures of the First Red Cross War Fund

Every one of the twenty million and more Red Cross members is entitled to this statement. Your local Red Cross Chapter can give you further details.

First War Fund Appropriations up to March 1st, 1918

FOREIGN RELIEF:

Relief in France	\$30,936,103.04
Relief in Belgium	2,086,131.00
Relief in Russia	1,243,845.07
Relief in Roumania	2,676,368.76
Relief in Italy	3,588,826.00
Relief in Serbia	875,180.76
Relief in Great Britain	1,885,750.75
Relief in other Foreign Countries	3,576,300.00
Relief for Prisoners, etc.	343,304.00
Equipment and expenses in U. S. of Person- nel for Europe	113,800.00

Total Foreign Relief.....\$47,325,609.38
Restricted as to use by Donor..... 2,520,409.57

UNITED STATES RELIEF:

U. S. Army Base Hospitals.....	\$ 54,000.00
U. S. Navy Base Hospitals.....	32,000.00
U. S. Medical and Hospital Work.....	531,000.00
U. S. Sanitary Service.....	403,000.00
U. S. Camp Service	6,451,150.86
U. S. Miscellaneous	1,118,748.41

Total U. S. Relief.....\$ 8,589,899.27
Working capital for purchase of supplies
for resale to Chapters or for shipment
abroad 15,000,000.00
Working cash advances for France and
United States 4,286,000.00

Total of War Fund Appropriations..\$77,721,918.22

At the close of the first year of the War the Red Cross goes to the public for the raising of the Second War Fund with a record of appropriations which warrants continued contribution to this great relief work. As an influential citizen of your community, join with your local RedCross Chapter to make this campaign successful. Your Red Cross is the Army behind the Army. Give till your heart says stop.

Second Red Cross War Fund Week May 20-27



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Trade in Latin America

(By Lewis Spence, before Rotary Club of Edinburgh, Scotland.)

South America has been much in the thoughts of those who look forward with anxiety to our future commercial status. Our trade in that sub-continent has undoubtedly languished of late years because of our own lack of adaptability, and Germany and the United States occupy most of the commercial arena in the Latin-American republics. But such a swift change has come over the spirit of affairs in South America as satisfies me, at least, that the chances of our rivals (one of whom is now our very good ally) have received a set-back of the most unequivocal description. We know that for almost a couple of generations Germany has desired a place in the sun in South America, and if it is only a warm place she desires she will certainly get it, for nearly all the Southern republics have broken off negotiations with her. Why? Because they have had quite enough of the German. There are half-a-million Germans in Brazil alone, and Brazil has declared herself in a state of war with Germany and has mobilized her fleet, for she is well aware that, did Germany succeed in her aims, Brazil would be no place for the Brazilians any more than Britain would be for the British. If one can find it in his heart to be sorry for such a people, I am just a little sorry for those Germans in Brazil.

American superiority in South American markets springs in a great measure from the ease with which freightage is effected between the two countries. There is also an excellent service of steamship lines between American and South American ports, and, above all, South America is much more frequented by Americans than by people of any other nationality; and even if these visit the country on pleasure bent, they cannot so far lay aside their national idiosyncracies as to neglect entirely the opportunities which may occur to them. American trade in South America has prospered more by good luck than good guidance. At first the idea seemed to gain currency in the United States, after some experience of South American trading, that "any old thing" delivered in "any old way" would do for the people of the sister republics. How trade stood this sort of thing it is difficult to say. This was, of course, before the days of German competition; and as British methods were even more slovenly, the South American had perforce to

remain contented with what his northern neighbor dispatched to him. Then the silly legend arose in British commercial circles that America had "captured" the South American markets, and that, to fight against American trade there, was to combat hopeless odds. As a matter of fact, the American consular service, until recently, was never tired of holding up British commercial methods to the admiration of American traders. The truth is, that the traders of both countries cooked their samples and scamped the goods sent in bulk in the most unblushing manner over a long period of years, and grossly neglected the consular regulations. But the factor of contiguity told at last and secured the rich satrapy of Latin America for American commerce.

To write of British opportunities in Latin-American trade may, perhaps, strike the keen commercial man as absurd. The United States, he will tell you, has swallowed up South American business. But the scene has changed during the past few years, and, strange as it may seem, the present appears to me as an unrivalled opportunity for the rehabilitation of British trade in South America.

Our position as regards Teutonic competition is even more fortunate, for at present Germany is completely cut off from South America so far as the deliverance of orders is concerned; her emissaries are isolated, and, in any case, she would be unable to extend the necessary long credit to South American buyers. The present time is undoubtedly ours.

How, then, shall we approach this commercial opportunity, this unrivalled chance to regain what we have lost? The primary advances should, perhaps, be made on diplomatic lines. Let us send the several republics a special commercial mission, headed by a suitable envoy, with commercial as well as diplomatic experience. To offer merely reciprocal opportunities would, of course, be bootless, as, although South American imports to this country are considerable, a ready market for them can always be found elsewhere. What is proposed is a mission whose task would be the settlement of better commercial relations between the countries, and the formation of agreements for the preferential treatment of Great Britain.

Now, the attempted exploitation of South America by certain American and British firms has been the cause of much heart-burning, simply because of the manner in which these ventures have been carried out. The American "drummer" quickly found his methods of little avail among South American tradespeople and business men; and British representatives discovered that catalogues in English, which give the British standards and their prices in British currency, are not the best mediums for capturing trade among a Spanish-speaking people. These pioneers, too, found that before they could do business with South American customers they must know something of the South American's psychology. They concluded, after gaining this experience, that prospective Latin-American clients must be treated in a manner totally distinct from that in which people of Anglo-Saxon race are usually dealt with. The South American cannot be "bounced," and he will not be hurried. He is in every way a shrewd business man; but, as a rule, if he be of the better class, he has a keen dislike for haggling or bargaining of any sort, and a polite coolness on his part in the midst of a commercial negotiation should be an index to the foreigner trader that he is in danger of overstepping the limits of prudence, and thus of losing his order. The South American merchant may talk upon every description of topic, save that of business, for hours together; and if the Anglo-Saxon will only tactfully bear with him (as does the German), the season for business will undoubtedly arrive.

There are many other reasons for the failure of British business in South America besides the presentation of catalogues in English and the lack of patience on the part of the British representative; and one of the most common is the refusal to comply with native specifications or to fall in with native ideas concerning the manner in which goods should be delivered. South American taste by no means resembles British, and frequently the South American buyer desires that certain alterations shall be made in an article to suit his taste. Strange as it may seem, there are numerous examples of refusal to comply with the prospective buyer's wishes and of consequent loss of business. The "take-it-or-leave-it" attitude is of all the most foolish to adopt with

the Latin-American peoples, and the firms which practice it will discover that they will lose not only a single commission, but that the knowledge of their deficiencies in the way of complying with a reasonable request will gain wide currency.

There is a widespread idea to the effect that, in the Latin-American markets generally, cheap and gaudy goods are more likely to meet with acceptance than a solid and utilitarian class of article, and that German success in these quarters is to be judged because of the Teutonic ability to supply this want. However this may be, the case with the cheaper markets—and there are cheap markets in all countries—one has but to glance at the shop windows in the principal thoroughfares of the large towns to see at once that the class of goods displayed therein is not inferior to that on view in the shops of any European capital. Indeed, the first question put by the South American purchaser is usually directed towards the quality of the article he is examining, and South Americans of good class are as particular in the choice of their purchases as Europeans in the same station of life—indeed, if anything, they are more exacting, as a desire to be up-to-date, and to possess goods which display the latest ideas in European manufacture is typical of the wealthy classes.

English Report on American Dyes in China.

An insight into the demands of Southern China buyers, and what American exporters must do to meet them, is given in a report from Hong Kong, of Consul-General Geo. E. Anderson. This report, in part, is as follows:

"Efforts of American manufacturers and exporters of aniline dyes, synthetic indigo, and similar products to secure the South China trade have so far been fairly successful as compared with similar business done by many of them in previous years, but all complain that the transactions have been frankly upon a temporary basis, and that there is no prospect under the arrangements so far made that the trade will endure after the war. On the other hand, Hong Kong merchants complain that American manufacturers are not willing to suit their

(Continued on Page 24.)

MADE IN AMERICA

Charles Lamont Humphrey, in Textile Colorist.

One of the most deplorable traits of the average American is his tendency to talk in large numbers. He talks glibly of the biggest, greatest, largest, most wonderful and most magnificent things with the closest familiarity. Anything that he does, or his country produces, is the greatest of its kind that the world has ever known.

The American is superlative. Advertising pays and the man who hides his own light is soon lost in the shadows of other men's brilliancy, but misrepresentation and exaggeration lead to distrust and disbelief.

A man should be as honest in his conversation as in his business, and he usually is. The man who states that his products are the best in the world is frequently using words and assertions as a camouflage for the deficiencies of his products.

On a pad with the "exaggerated ego" individual is the chronic pessimist—the man who sees no good within himself, his neighbor or his country—the man who feeds upon the success of others and consequently stares. This man is not only a perverter of the truth but a murderer of those upon whose bounty he exists. He is the pole-cat of humanity, without a friend and avoided by all. When he exudes the nauseating ideas of his misguided mind he can have the whole field to himself—every other animate thing scurries away.

Between these two extremes there is a happy medium occupied by those who recognize the facts and state the truth. It is populated by men who acknowledge their own shortcomings and endeavor to overcome them—men who are workers, not dreamers or iconoclasts.

It is upon this medium land that the real man—the real American—exists.

Let us consider, for a moment, the relations of these three classes of Americans upon the dyestuff industry and their effect upon it.

Those of the first mentioned class say that the American dyestuff industry is the greatest in the world, that we are making more colors in quantity and variety than were ever made before anywhere, that we are making better dyes than were ever previously produced, that we dominate the world, that the industry in all the other countries will be compelled to dissolve when the war is over, that we, and only we, are "it."

Are these things true? Do we deserve all this fulsome praise? Are we so wonderful, after all?

The dyestuff industry in this country has done extraordinary things. It has accomplished results that five years ago would have been considered impossible. It has shown great constructive ability. It is one of the greatest necromancers of modern American industries. It has proven the possibilities of American manufacturing ability in times of demand. It is an incentive for progress in other industries. It

has encouraged the working man, the capitalist, the scientist, the nation by its example of wonderful helpful ability.

These things it is and has done, but it is not the many things that the "Loud Noise" would have us believe, although it may be some of them some day.

The dyestuff industry in this country is not the greatest in the world, although there is no reason why it should not be—and perhaps it will be some day if the manufacturers continue their present energy.

We are not making more dyes than any other country in the world, but we are making our share of them and perhaps more than our share.

We are not making a greater variety of dyes than any other country, but we are making all of those for which there is any considerable demand, and now that that demand is supplied; we can give our time and attention to the full lines of products and add new and improved dyes to the collection of our present output.

We do not dominate the world nor is there any conclusive evidence obtainable at present that the other dye factories will be heaped upon the junk piles at the termination of the war. America has by Herculean efforts built up within a few years an industry that not only supplies the immediate needs of this country, but allows of a fair margin for export. Great Britain and Switzerland are also exporting dyes, the former from an industry as new as ours, and the latter from factories that have been in existence for many years. These institutions will exist after the war, as will the wonderfully effective factories of Germany, incited to greater activity on account of their lost trade. The industry in France will be rapidly rehabilitated. The energy and ability of the Japanese are building up an ever-growing industry in their country. The machinery in the dyestuff factories in these countries will wear out long before their owners will consider the invitation of the ever-ready scrap heap.

The crying crime of the American who is always acclaiming the undeserved superiority of his country, its people and its industries, is that it deadens aggressiveness, dulls progressiveness and kills energetic efforts. If we are so much greater than all others, why spend energy for further advancement? If all others are in the scrap heap, why should we not sit down and allow our business to proceed along its present lines? Why effort for an unnecessary effect? If we have defeated our commercial adversaries why fear them further?

If we would succeed, we must know and appreciate the facts. We must acknowledge that there is no final defeat, and hence, no final success, in a commercial war. Eternal vigilance must ever be our motto. We may be temporarily victorious,

but we will never know a permanent peace in business competition.

We are in a ceaseless war and we must continuously prepare new and more powerful weapons of offense and defense.

On the other hand, the pessimistic member of the community is as dangerous an enemy to American commercial progress. He endeavors, purposely or otherwise, to inculcate into our minds the idea that we are such hopeless failures that efforts to better ourselves will be a useless endeavor. He attempts to belittle our acts and to discount our successes. He is a brake upon the wheels of progress. He is so blinded by the dust of his own insignificance, that he cannot understand that we have progressed, that he cannot see the enormous dyestuff factories that have been erected during the past few years as monuments to the wonderful ability of the manufacturers.

"We cannot produce dyes," he says, and fails to read the authentic written records. "And those dyes we do make are not as good, or as pure, or as strong, or as fast as those produced in Germany," and having driven this nail into the public prejudice, he feels that he has performed a patriotic duty.

Are the dyes of domestic production as good as those of German make?

A dyestuff is a chemical compound and when made in its pure condition has the same individual properties, no matter where produced.

The dyestuff of commerce is far from pure, a condition due to the impurities in many of its raw materials and the production of by-products during its manufacture.

A fair judgment may be passed upon the American dye only upon a consideration of the facts surrounding its present-day manufacture.

When the importation of German dyes was interrupted, the American industries were not equipped for the production of raw materials and make-shift methods were adopted by force of circumstances. The chemicals thus produced were intermittent in quantities and variable in properties, but within a short period of time this difficulty was overcome and the compounds were produced in increased quantities and in state of purity equal to any in the world.

The dyestuff manufacturers were at first compelled to use these impure raw materials in plants not properly equipped for the dye production. The necessary money and the requisite manufacturing ability soon built up the required producing plants so that eventually proper raw materials and proper plants were obtained. There then remained to be solved only the question of proper manufacturing manipulation.

There are in this country a number of manufacturers who have been producing dyes for many years—men thoroughly conversant with the scientific and practical side of this great industry. There were no

problems for them to solve when they could obtain the proper raw materials and had the proper plants. The processes of production were then the same as those which they had been practicing for years, with such minor changes as were incident to each producer.

Numerous smaller plants were erected by those whose experience was not as great as that of some of the older manufacturers, but as they limited themselves to only a few dyes, they soon became expert in their production.

The American manufacturer can produce standard dyes if he has standard raw materials and proper manufacturing facilities. One need not go to the past for proof of this—for positive proof is obtainable today. Ask any mill owner, any large consumer of dyes, any reputable dyer what he knows of the present American dyes. Ask him if the present American made dye is standard in color, shade, strength and purity.

The cry of the pessimist finds echo in the statements and announcements of a few retail dealers who are desirous of erroneously explaining the inferiority of some of their cheaply bought products, and who are anxious to lay the blame of such inferiority upon the opinions in a few minds raised by a former foreign business method of injuring their competitors.

The man who uses the dyes, who knows the dyes, and whose business success depends upon the uniformity and superiority of their textile products, all bear witness to the fact that the American made dye of today is equal in every respect to any pre-war foreign made article.

Obtain expert advice, not prejudiced opinions.

"Made in America" is the trade mark of quality and strength in the American dyestuff of today.

Death Had No Terrors for Him.

Murphy, says the San Francisco Argonaut, was making his first trip across the Atlantic, and he felt unspeakably awful. He failed to connect the fact of his being on the briny ocean for the first time with his agony. The doctor came to him as he tossed about in his berth. "Cheer up, man," he said heartily. "I know you're feeling rotten, but you're not going to die." Murphy opened horrified eyes. "Not going to die?" he wailed. "Faith, doctor, I thought I was! That was the only thing that kept me alive."

No Second Offense Likely.

The old miser in the story who dropped a five-dollar gold piece in the plate at church, mistaking it for a nickel, was not the man to give up easily. Accordingly he sought legal advice. But the lawyer gave him no comfort. "You have no case," he declared. "You were guilty of contributory negligence."

Improved Method of Weaving Cord Fabrics.

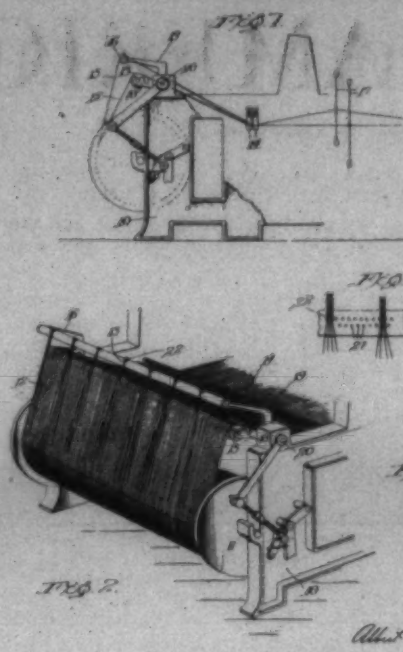
Albert T. Quantz, of Rock Hill, S. C., has invented certain new and useful improvements in looms, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to looms, particularly to looms adapted to weave cord fabrics and has for its object to provide a novel method and apparatus whereby the fabric may be woven more economically than present methods allow, and which enables a better quality of fabric to be produced.

In the weaving of cord fabrics longitudinal stripes or ribs are formed therein by using warp threads of different thicknesses, the body of the warp being usually of single ply thread and the ribs of double ply thread. Pattern forming devices, such as a stationary reed, or the drop bars, in looms where a drop bar stop motion is employed, arrange the warp threads in patterns just before the warp enters the harness.

Due to the fact that the single ply warp threads wind sinusously over and under the woof threads while the thicker double ply warp threads, owing to their greater stiffness, do not, but lie substantially straight in the cloth, it would seem that in weaving a given length of cloth the single ply warp threads supplied should be materially longer than the double ply warp threads supplied, in order that the ends would match and waste be avoided. In practice the single ply warp threads have been sized and rendered comparatively non-elastic while the double ply threads have been left in their original unsized and elastic condition, the single ply threads being wound upon a beam and the double ply threads being wound under considerable tension upon the same beam. The double ply threads are stretched in this winding-on process so that their length in their stretched condition is equal to the length of the non-elastic single ply threads.

In the process of weaving it is desired that the "shortening" of the single ply threads due to their sinusoidal winding over and under the woof threads be approximately equal to the actual contraction of the double ply threads, resulting in the production of a smooth cloth and no waste



due to the two kinds of thread running out at different times.

Heretofore two methods have been employed for supplying the different warp threads to the loom. In one method the single ply sized threads have been wound in alternate layers on the same beam, the double ply threads being wound under tension, and both varieties passing over the same whip beam when being run off into the loom.

Due, however, to the fact that the unsized threads must be wound upon the beam at equal intervals to secure uniform tension and that in weaving several of these threads are brought together by the pattern forming devices to form each cord running through the fabric, the unsized threads, after leaving the beam, cross over numbers of the sized single ply threads in uniting to form a cord.

This method of letting off the warp threads has proved objectionable and impractical as the fibers projecting from the unsized thread wrap around and entangle with the sized threads in rubbing against them and as a result the breakages, as the threads pass into the pattern forming devices, are excessive and the operation of the loom rendered unprofitable.

A second method has been to wind the sized and unsized threads on

separate beams and to mount the two beams on the back of the loom. This method has the advantage that the sized and unsized threads may be kept apart until they enter the pattern forming devices and thus avoids entanglement and breakage. It has major defects, however, inasmuch as the weaver is greatly hindered by the presence of the additional beam, which renders difficult the tying up of broken ends, the cloth produced is often uneven because of the tension on the unsized yarn being too great, and considerable waste is caused because of the practical impossibility of getting both beams to run empty at the same time. The necessity of having two beams and supports also renders this method more expensive than the single beam method.

This invention contemplates using a method which has the advantages of both of the above described methods and the disadvantages of neither. The preferred form of the apparatus used is shown in the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a side view of a loom embodying my invention, part being broken away;

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the same;

Fig. 3 is an enlarged view of a portion of a whip roll; and

Fig. 4 is an enlarged view of a detail.

The frame of the loom is indicated by 10 in the drawings and the warp beam by 11, the usual brackets supporting the beam on the frame. The sized single ply warp threads 12 are shown being drawn from the beam and passing over a guide or whip roll 13 and then downwardly into the drop wires 14 of the stop motion devices which are adapted to stop the loom in the case of breakage of a warp thread. The unsized two-ply cords 15 pass from the beam over the auxiliary guide bar 16 and thence into the drop wires 14. As shown in Fig. 1, the sized and the unsized threads are separated as they leave the beam and only come together again as they enter the drop wires, after

which they have little or no tendency to become entangled. From the drop wires the warp passes to the harness mechanism, indicated by 17, in the drawings, where the weaving is done.

The whip rolls or guides 13 and 16 are mounted upon brackets 18 and 19, respectively, secured to a rocking member 20 which comprises a portion of a device for compensating unevenness in the tension of the warp, which, however, forms no part of this invention. The whip rolls or guides might be secured to the loom in other ways, provided they occupy positions which cause the warp threads to separate in the desired manner.

Another feature of the invention is to provide the guide 16 with a plurality of staggered holes 21 in the top adapted to receive the tight fitting stem portions of slotted members 22. The slots in the members 22 are sufficiently wide to permit the passage of a thread but will catch all large knots and lumps and break the threads causing the stop motion devices to drop and stop the machine. The slotted members also assist in forming the patterns.

From the foregoing description it will be obvious that the disadvantages present in the methods of letting off heretofore employed in cord fabric looms have been avoided and that the improved method disclosed is more simple, inexpensive and efficient.

Freedom and Marriage.

A gentleman traveling through Alabama was much interested in Uncle Ned. "So you were once a slave, eh?" said the gentleman.

"Yas, sah," said Uncle Ned.

"How thrilling!" said the gentleman. "And after the war you got your freedom, eh?"

"No, sah," said Ned gloomily. "I didn't git mah freedom, sah. After de war I done got married!"—Ex.

At a party which had continued into the early hours of the morning a gentleman was asked to sing. Very thoughtfully he said he was willing, but as it was so late it might disturb the neighbors next door.

"Oh, never mind the neighbors!" cried the young lady of the house. "It will serve them just right. They poisoned our dog."—Ex.

MAKE EVERY CAR OF COAL LAST LONGER

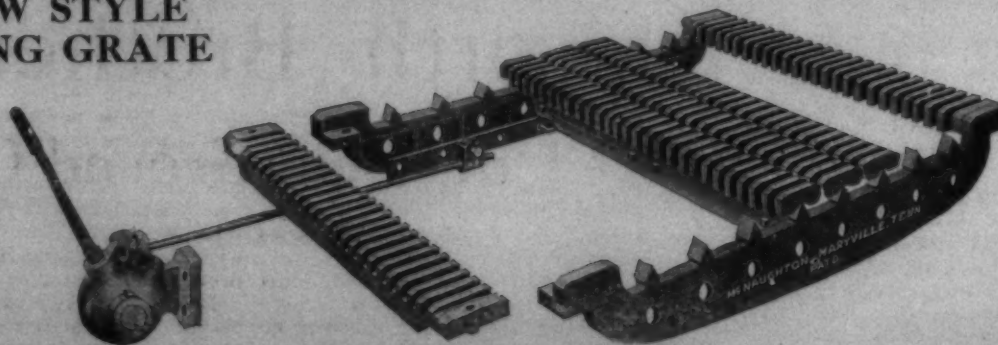
McNAUGHTON NEW STYLE SECTIONAL SHAKING GRATE

is a Brilliant Labor and Fuel Saver

Manufactured by the concern having the largest and best equipped exclusive grate bar plant in America, built up by its method of giving results.

It saves coal because it gives better combustion and because the fireman just naturally does his work so much better and easier with the use of it.

McNaughton Manufacturing Co.
MARYVILLE, TENN.



THE GRATE THAT DOES NOT BURN

Grinding, Setting and Operating Cards

Article contributed to a prize contest on this subject.

Names of Judges.

In this issue we are publishing the last of the articles contributed to the contest on "Grinding, Setting and Operating Cards," but only one of these articles, Number 42, counts in the contest, as the others were received after the time limit.

As the decision of the judges will be in our hands by Friday of this week, we give below their names.

The Contest Judges.

H. D. Martin.....Warren, R. I.
F. C. Graddick.....Winndder, Ga.
T. H. Henderson.....Seneca, S. C.
W. H. Gibson, Jr.....Union, S. C.
J. W. Cates.....Duke, N. C.
S. D. Bennett.....Albemarle, N. C.
J. P. Curlee.....Salisbury, N. C.

All of the judges are mill superintendents who are experienced and practical carders and on their decision we will award the prizes.

Guessers' Prize.

Any guess received on or before April 18th will count as the decision of the judges will not be published until that date.

Number Forty-Two.

In an article as short as this must be I will only have room to mention some of those important phases of Grinding, Setting and Operating Cards that have contributed to whatever success has been mine as a card room overseer.

My first rule in grinding cards is that a dull card must be ground whether it is scheduled to be that day or not and the second rule is like unto the first, it must be ground until it is sharp, regardless of how many hours it takes. The rule of sound judgment is practical in these matters since the web tells the tale of the condition of the card, to the eye of the overseer who is watching webs all day long every day in the week. I use a number forty emery fillet, sharpening from eight to twelve cards with one fillet. After the machine is properly prepared

for grinding, everything thoroughly cleaned up, all oil holes opened, and the cups under the cylinders turning the dripping oil outside of the card; (none should go to the inside, for if oil gets on the end of the cylinders, it works into the clothing and softens it.) after all this is done the grinder turns the cylinder slowly, feeling every square inch of its surface with his hand to detect any mashed or raised places in the wire and to determine just how dull the points are; and, also, if any of the clothing is loose and to what extent. Having this information he then determines how hard and how long to grind the card. He judges by the sparking of the points the intensity of his grinding and he is careful to avoid merely polishing the wire by grinding light as well as hooking it by too heavy grinding.

A "hollow ground" flat is a nightmare to me and just about 90 per cent of all the flats that I have ever seen are "hollow ground." The reason for this is simple, for, in setting the drum grinder and adjusting it at the end of the flat it is generally jammed up so tight as to grind deeply into the face of the emery at the end of the drum, the same thing is done on the other end and when grinding is started the surface of the drum is really convex in shape. Also very shortly there collects on the end of the drum sufficient oil to further reduce its grinding efficiency by making it soft and slick. The natural result of grinding with a tool in this condition is that the cut in the middle is the deepest, tapering out to the ends. I offset this by grinding the ends of my flats about three times a year. I do this by raising the end of the drum grinder so that it strikes about one-fifth of the length of the flat—grinding one end at a time. This periodical grinding of the ends of the flats besides overcoming hollow grinding, also contributes largely to prevent "facing" the card. Just about 98 per cent of all "facing" of cards occurs at the ends and nearly every time it occurs hollow grinding is the real cause.

I use the following settings on a

40-inch Saco-Pettee Card, making a 48-grain sliver, for 30's yarn from average strict middling cotton of about one-inch staple:

Screen at front, 68/1000, screen at middle, 34/1000, screen at back, 10/1000, screen under licker-in, 22/1000; mote knives to licker-in, 5/1000; feed plate to licker-in, 17/1000; back plate to cylinder, 29/1000; back plate to flats, 10/1000; flats at back, first stand, 10/1000; flats at all others, 7/1000; front plate to cylinder, 22/1000; flat plate to flats, 10/1000; flats to comb, 12/1000; doffer to cylinder, 7/1000; doffer to comb, 17/1000; licker-in to cylinder, 7/1000.

Keeping in mind that the function of a card is but two fold; (1) To take out the trash and short fibres, and (2) to arrange the fibres parallel each with the other, I have worked out these settings rather thoughtfully, observing results.

The wide setting of the feed plate to the licker-in permits the teeth to act upon the fibres longer and thereby laying them more perfectly parallel and also the ends are not chopped off so badly. You will catch the benefit of this in your breaking strength.

The mote knives, I set two-thirds of the distance from the toe of the feed plate to the toe of the screen in order to permit the heavier particles to fall away from the licker-in of their own weight before the mote knife comes into action. These knives are set with the edge (or blade) in opposition to the licker-in, and not the flat side, in order to knock out the particle attacked and not merely to mash it in. They are set as close as possible to the licker-in, both of them, in order to be sure to get all the particles that may have embedded themselves in the spaces between the teeth of the licker-in. I see no advantage in setting one knife wider than the other for if the wide knife fails to knock out the mote the result of the action is to drive the mote further into the teeth of the licker-in, generally so far that the close knife misses the knock-off also and only drives it still further. I try to cut it clear in one stroke.

I set the screen up to 22/1000 in order to cut off the back draft, thus keeping the good flyings going on with the cylinder and preventing them from dropping into the mote box.

All bottom screens are set close to check the currents that follow the cylinder before they reach the licker-in.

I set the licker-in to the cylinder at 7/1000 in order to clean the licker-in on the first pass, thus preventing the cotton from going on around with it.

Above I have explained how my flats are ground. I set them close in order to do the best carding in the middle of the flat, since the clothing in the middle of the cylinder is always in the best condition of any on the card. Leaving the first stand slightly wider open reduces the mass of cotton gradually to a wedge shape that goes into the narrow flats without tearing the sheet of cotton.

I set the doffer close to the cylinder in order to nip the web off as clean as possible and avoid any tendency to drag it off.

My reason for setting the comb to the doffer rather wide is to avoid having the action of the comb here vigorous enough to dislodge the motes that may be clinging to the doffer, preferring to let them remain on the doffer until stripped, rather than have them go on into the work.

In operating cards good lapping, good oiling, good stripping and good cleaning is all that I expect of the operator, and inasmuch as it is often about the sorriest hand in the mill that is the card tender, I have my grinder do some scheming to get the operator to do these things as well as to assume the responsibility for the condition of the machines, their speed, settings, etc.

My card grinder must be an affable, agreeable, patient, ambitious man who is working for the future. His duty in my room of training the new card hand calls upon his patience and tact more than anything else. He must show the new man how to dress up a card one time or a dozen times as the case may be, but always without impatience or

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harshness, doing it good naturedly, dividing his tobacco and maybe his lunch with him until he succeeds in getting it into his head that things must be done one way only and that, not because it is the rule of the company, but because he is backed into such a corner that he cannot do otherwise. This requires about two days time generally and then the card grinder's troubles are over until another man has to be trained. "Lining up" is good when it is done voluntarily, but to line up because you can't do anything else always lasts the longest.

"Freddie."

Number Forty-Three.

First, be positive that your cards are lined and level. Use only best of card clothing and have same put on correctly.

Grind your cards true. I would suggest that you grind lightly about every 14 days.

We all have different ideas regarding setting of cards. For cotton of 1-inch or 1 1/16-inch staple, set as follows: Doffer to cylinder 7/1000, licker-in to cylinder 10/1000, feed plate to licker-in 10/1000, back plate 7/1000, front plate, according to amount of strippings you desire.

Screen setting, at present price of cotton take out as little stock as possible. Top flats should begin at front of card with 9/1000 and at rear of card it should be about 10/1000. Set flat comb and doffer comb as close as possible. Be sure and do not let it rub.

Take licker-in out every four to six weeks, clean out all trash and dirt.

As to care and operating, do not let employees fan cards off while in motion as you will injure your work. Clean cards every day.

Be sure and keep card well oiled. Don't allow too much oil, as it will get in clothing and shorten life of same.

Strip cards according to amount of stock taken out. Don't allow split laps to be run. Notice picker room and keep tie buckles and greasy waste out of laps.

I can't tell all for I don't know all. Keep after the slacker when your oiling and cleaning is not done properly.

Now treat the card as you would yourself, but don't let the card have to send after its doctor. Be on the job.

Number Forty-Four.

The first thing in card efficiency, production and quality considered, assuming the laps are in perfect condition when they reach the cards, is to have your card hands be the most careful and punctual men at the mills. Teach them to regard a poor pieced-in lap as a serious matter, also teach them to keep the cards clean. All oil should be wiped from the end of cylinders at least three times a day, or it will work into the clothing at selvages and cause flats to set tight at ends and loose in middle.

Many cards are neglected as to oil—a card like any other machine

should have plenty of oil—or we cannot expect good results.

The first thing in grinding properly is to be sure traverse and drum rolls are true. I have seen rolls that were only grinding on one-third of the diametrical surface which meant the cylinder and doffer only got one-third of the grinding it was supposed to be getting. The traverse grinder rolls should be examined often and repaired if it does not hit the cylinder or doffer regular all around, which can be easily determined by turning it slowly by hand.

The emery should be cleaned every time a card is ground by using turpentine, tetra chloride of carbon, or some good cleaning fluid with a brush. The emery should be renewed at least every four cards.

In setting grinding rolls I get best results by setting to make sparks freely from one end to other. Grind for three hours, then pull down again, just enough to see sparks, and let run this way from four to five hours and you have a good, smooth, diamond point on wires.

Too many grinders are afraid to grind heavy enough, hence dull cards. We once had cards we dared not grind heavy for fear of a hooked card wire, but the danger of hooking a card from heavy grinding on improved clothing is not to be considered.

A good grinder will always leave his card perfectly clean when he resets. This is neglected very much. If the grinder does not set a good example, how can the overseer ex-

pect his card tenders to keep their machines clean.

The next important thing is for the overseer to know and see to it that all sets are set as he says, and act on it by going over some cards occasionally himself. I have had grinders to quit on account of this but it was generally when I found a bad set—say a cylinder and doffer 5 on one end and 17 on the other. I would rather a man like that quit. A good grinder is the most important man to a mill. The sorry one who does not set right is the most damaging thing to a mill.

As for the sets on cards I will not give them all for they depend on the cotton, production, condition of clothing, and foundation the card is on. However, I wish to say set cylinder and doffer as close as 7 gauge, flats as close as you can, not to face on any work. Also be sure your flats are not dragging on back plate. A thing I've seen in a good many mills, causing loose wire in toe of flats, making it impossible to get a good set. Another thing is the doffer hood, on Whitin cards, especially, is often pushed so far back as to cause the cylinder to rub the door. I have seen the door on a great many cards rubbed by cylinder so much that it cut out at least 1/16 of an inch and then the boss carder was wondering why he could not keep his cards sharp. New chains on flats where old ones are worn are also a good investment on cards, and no one can get good results from badly worn flat chains.

(Continued on page 8.)



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Grinding, Setting and Operating Cards.

(Continued from page 7.)

In conclusion I wish to say I think the sooner all mill superintendents realize that the card is the machine to make spinning, weaving and the mill throughout run good, the sooner we will all have perfect work in all parts of mill. Also, that without good carding, mill work is like building a house with a sand foundation.

Hoping some one may be benefited by these few suggestions by one who always enjoys reading from the other boys.

"Learning Bill."

Number Forty-Five.

Card grinding and setting is a job for a painstaking man, one who is careful and dependable, and has good judgment, and if he should be of an analytical mind so much the better.

When we consider the cost and up-keep of the cards, and the importance of keeping them at their best, of the effect on the later processes, whether good or evil, throughout the mill, we will all agree that the grinder should be a good man.

Overlooking the grinder is not a good practice. Let him look after details all he wants, then perhaps nothing will fall on him, and the breaking strength of the warps and yarns will improve. All good card grinders are open to reason most of the time, and I believe that lots of them will get some good points for future study and trial from the series of articles now running in the Bulletin on grinding and setting.

The best grinders all take and read the trade papers, and are generally abreast of the times, but too many use the same old rules year after year never trying to improve or to find out what the other fellows are doing.

In the following short article I have given no figures and have assumed that the card in question has already been clothed, the settings are all practical and will be found so upon trial.

The first essential in good carding is good laps, the next is to put your laps on the cards properly, it is a good practice to put the new lap on before the old one runs entirely out as most of the chokes in feed plate and licker-in are caused by the lap running out and the end being drawn in between them, this, most of the time, resulting in broken mote knives, or the disarrangement of the settings of the feed plate or licker-in, and will almost always pick up the wire on cylinder and top flats.

Nearly all the modern revolving top flat cards are about the same and a man who understands one make, can easily master the others. In practice it will be found that with a number of cards, each one set as near as can be alike, there will be variations in quality and quantity of work turned off, also in the percentage of waste and strips made.

The card to do its best work should be perfectly level and it should have a strip of moulding all round on the floor, so that there will not be any drafts coming in around bottom. The clothing should be put on at from 350 to 450 pounds and an inside taper used. The tacks should be round, or ball-headed and about seven-eighths of an inch long. I would not tack the doffer fillet except at the ends of the doffer. Now put in the licker and cylinder screens, set the screen to cylinder at back to a 10/1000, next point 12, next point 34, next point 68 and at front 1/4 inch. Now put your template in the licker bearings and set the screen at the cylinder to 12-gauge and at the bottom next to the mote knife set it 1/8 inch. Next set the back knife plate, top and bottom, both 12 gauge. Now put the mote knives in; then put the licker-in in, set the bottom knife up until it touches at both ends, then back it off until it is just clear. Leave it just as close as you can without having it rub, and set the top knife to a 10 gauge and what motes and leaf get by the feed plate and top knife will be removed by the bottom one.

Now to set the feed plate. There are several different styles of feed plates, some round, some nearly straight, some for short and others for long staple cotton. It will depend upon the kind you have as to what setting will be best. On the Mason card of recent make using 7/8 to 1-inch staple with a 14 ounce lap, making a 54 grain sliver and with a draft of 105, I will set my feed plate to a 7 gauge, as I want to get all the combing effect that I can at this point, and if the licker-in has been ground perfectly true it will be so much the better.

The next point is the flats. There are several different opinions on this point. Every man has a choice. I will set my flats for the kind of work that I am doing as follows, commencing at the back: First point 10, second point 10, third point 9, fourth point 9, and front point tight on 9 gauge. Next is the stripper comb: Set this so that it will clear the flats and still be far enough away so that the flats will not be damaged. Now the front knife plate: This is where you govern the weight of the strips. How many card grinders are there today that can tell how much their strips should weigh. I mean a single strip. My belief is that under the conditions named above that a strip should weigh from 18 to 20 grains and when I get away from this weight I will change my knife-plate so as to bring it back again.

When you find good staple in your strips it means that your knife-plate is a bit too close at the top and should be set just a bit away. How many grinders can tell what their flat travel is per minute?

Set the doffer to cylinder to a 7 gauge. The doffer comb should be set as far away from the doffer as it can be set and the end stay up. That will leave some motes and seeds in the wire that would have been carried forward with the web, if set closer. The tension between the doffer and calender roll can be

(Continued on page 16.)

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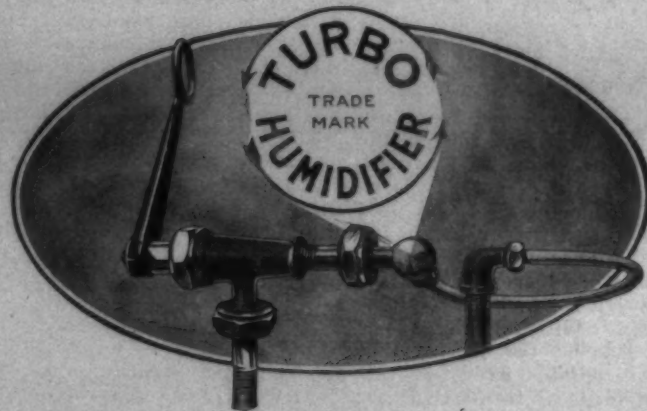
Cost of Cotton.	Cost of 15% Waste.	Cost of Cotton per lb. of Goods.	Cost of Cotton.	Cost of 15% Waste.	Cost of Cotton per lb. of Goods.	Cost of Cotton.	Cost of 15% Waste.	Cost of Cotton per lb. of Goods.	Cost of Cotton.	Cost of 15% Waste.	Cost of Cotton per lb. of Goods.
6	1.06	7.06	18	2.82	18.82	26	4.59	30.59	38	6.71	44.71
1/4	1.08	7.21	1/4	2.85	19.07	1/4	4.61	30.74	1/4	6.73	44.85
1/2	1.10	7.35	1/2	2.87	19.12	1/2	4.63	30.88	1/2	6.75	45.00
3/4	1.12	7.50	3/4	2.89	19.26	3/4	4.65	31.03	3/4	6.77	45.15
1	1.15	7.65	1	2.90	19.41	1	4.68	31.18	1	6.79	45.29
1 1/4	1.17	7.79	1 1/4	2.93	19.56	1 1/4	4.70	31.32	1 1/4	6.82	45.44
1 1/2	1.19	7.94	1 1/2	2.96	19.71	1 1/2	4.72	31.47	1 1/2	6.84	45.59
1 3/4	1.21	8.09	1 3/4	2.98	19.85	1 3/4	4.74	31.62	1 3/4	6.86	45.74
2	1.23	8.23	2	3.00	20.00	2	4.76	31.76	2	6.88	45.88
2 1/4	1.26	8.38	2 1/4	3.02	20.15	2 1/4	4.79	31.91	2 1/4	6.90	46.03
2 1/2	1.28	8.53	2 1/2	3.04	20.29	2 1/2	4.81	32.06	2 1/2	6.93	46.18
2 3/4	1.30	8.68	2 3/4	3.07	20.44	2 3/4	4.83	32.21	2 3/4	6.95	46.32
3	1.32	8.82	3	3.09	20.59	3	4.85	32.35	3	6.97	46.47
3 1/4	1.35	8.97	3 1/4	3.11	20.74	3 1/4	4.87	32.50	3 1/4	6.99	46.62
3 1/2	1.37	9.12	3 1/2	3.13	20.88	3 1/2	4.90	32.65	3 1/2	7.01	46.76
3 3/4	1.39	9.26	3 3/4	3.15	21.03	3 3/4	4.92	32.79	3 3/4	7.04	46.91
4	1.41	9.41	4	3.18	21.18	4	4.94	32.94	4	7.06	47.06
4 1/4	1.43	9.56	4 1/4	3.20	21.32	4 1/4	4.96	33.09	4 1/4	7.08	47.21
4 1/2	1.46	9.71	4 1/2	3.22	21.47	4 1/2	4.98	33.23	4 1/2	7.10	47.35
4 3/4	1.48	9.85	4 3/4	3.24	21.62	4 3/4	5.01	33.38	4 3/4	7.12	47.50
5	1.50	10.00	5	3.26	21.76	5	5.03	33.53	5	7.15	47.65
5 1/4	1.52	10.15	5 1/4	3.29	21.91	5 1/4	5.05	33.68	5 1/4	7.17	47.79
5 1/2	1.54	10.29	5 1/2	3.31	22.06	5 1/2	5.07	33.82	5 1/2	7.19	47.94
5 3/4	1.57	10.44	5 3/4	3.33	22.21	5 3/4	5.10	33.97	5 3/4	7.21	48.09
6	1.59	10.59	6	3.35	22.35	6	5.12	34.12	6	7.23	48.23
6 1/4	1.61	10.74	6 1/4	3.37	22.50	6 1/4	5.14	34.26	6 1/4	7.26	48.38
6 1/2	1.63	10.88	6 1/2	3.40	22.65	6 1/2	5.16	34.41	6 1/2	7.28	48.53
6 3/4	1.65	11.03	6 3/4	3.42	22.79	6 3/4	5.18	34.56	6 3/4	7.30	48.68
7	1.68	11.18	7	3.44	22.94	7	5.21	34.71	7	7.32	48.82
7 1/4	1.70	11.32	7 1/4	3.46	23.09	7 1/4	5.23	34.85	7 1/4	7.35	48.97
7 1/2	1.72	11.47	7 1/2	3.48	23.23	7 1/2	5.25	35.00	7 1/2	7.37	49.12
7 3/4	1.74	11.62	7 3/4	3.51	23.38	7 3/4	5.27	35.15	7 3/4	7.39	49.26
8	1.76	11.76	8	3.53	23.53	8	5.29	35.29	8	7.41	49.41
8 1/4	1.79	11.91	8 1/4	3.55	23.68	8 1/4	5.32	35.44	8 1/4	7.43	49.56
8 1/2	1.81	12.06	8 1/2	3.57	23.82	8 1/2	5.34	35.59	8 1/2	7.46	49.71
8 3/4	1.83	12.21	8 3/4	3.60	23.97	8 3/4	5.36	35.74	8 3/4	7.48	49.85
9	1.85	12.35	9	3.62	24.12	9	5.38	35.88	9	7.50	50.00
9 1/4	1.87	12.50	9 1/4	3.64	24.26	9 1/4	5.40	36.03	9 1/4	7.52	50.15
9 1/2	1.90	12.65	9 1/2	3.66	24.41	9 1/2	5.43	36.18	9 1/2	7.54	50.29
9 3/4	1.92	12.79	9 3/4	3.68	24.56	9 3/4	5.45	36.32	9 3/4	7.57	50.44
10	1.94	12.94	10	3.71	24.71	10	5.47	36.47	10	7.59	50.59
10 1/4	1.96	13.09	10 1/4	3.73	24.85	10 1/4	5.49	36.62	10 1/4	7.61	50.74
10 1/2	1.98	13.23	10 1/2	3.75	25.00	10 1/2	5.51	36.76	10 1/2	7.63	50.88
10 3/4	2.01	13.38	10 3/4	3.77	25.15	10 3/4	5.54	36.91	10 3/4	7.65	51.03
11	2.03	13.53	11	3.79	25.29	11	5.56	37.06	11	7.68	51.18
11 1/4	2.05	13.68	11 1/4	3.82	25.44	11 1/4	5.58	37.21	11 1/4	7.70	51.32
11 1/2	2.07	13.82	11 1/2	3.84	25.59	11 1/2	5.60	37.35	11 1/2	7.72	51.47
11 3/4	2.10	13.97	11 3/4	3.86	25.74	11 3/4	5.62	37.50	11 3/4	7.74	51.62
12	2.12	14.12	12	3.88	25.88	12	5.65	37.65	12	7.76	51.76
12 1/4	2.14	14.26	12 1/4	3.90	26.03	12 1/4	5.67	37.79	12 1/4	7.79	51.91
12 1/2	2.16	14.41	12 1/2	3.93	26.18	12 1/2	5.69	37.94	12 1/2	7.81	52.06
12 3/4	2.18	14.56	12 3/4	3.95	26.32	12 3/4	5.71	38.09	12 3/4	7.83	52.21
13	2.21	14.71	13	3.97	26.47	13	5.73	38.23	13	7.85	52.35
13 1/4	2.23	14.85	13 1/4	3.99	26.62	13 1/4	5.76	38.38	13 1/4	7.87	52.50
13 1/2	2.25	15.00	13 1/2	4.01	26.76	13 1/2	5.78	38.53	13 1/2	7.90	52.65
13 3/4	2.27	15.15	13 3/4	4.04	26.91	13 3/4	5.80	38.68	13 3/4	7.92	52.79
14	2.29	15.29	14	4.06	27.06	14	5.82	38.82	14	7.94	52.94
14 1/4	2.32	15.44	14 1/4	4.08	27.21	14 1/4	5.85	38.97	14 1/4	7.96	53.09
14 1/2	2.34	15.59	14 1/2	4.10	27.35	14 1/2	5.87	39.12	14 1/2	7.98	53.23
14 3/4	2.36	15.74	14 3/4	4.12	27.50	14 3/4	5.89	39.26	14 3/4	8.01	53.38
15	2.38	15.88	15	4.15	27.65	15	5.91	39.41	15	8.03	53.53
15 1/4	2.40	16.03	15 1/4	4.17	27.79	15 1/4	5.93	39.56	15 1/4	8.05	53.68
15 1/2	2.43	16.18	15 1/2	4.19	27.94	15 1/2	5.96	39.71	15 1/2	8.07	53.82
15 3/4	2.45	16.32	15 3/4	4.21	28.09	15 3/4	5.98	39.85	15 3/4	8.10	53.97
16	2.47	16.47	16	4.23	28.23	16	6.00	40.00	16	8.12	54.12
16 1/4	2.49	16.62	16 1/4	4.26	28.38	16 1/4	6.02	40.15	16 1/4	8.14	54.26
16 1/2	2.52	16.77	16 1/2	4.28	28.53	16 1/2	6.04	40.29	16 1/2	8.16	54.41
16 3/4	2.54	16.91	16 3/4	4.30	28.68	16 3/4	6.07	40.44	16 3/4	8.18	54.56
17	2.56	17.06	17	4.32	28.82	17	6.09	40.59	17	8.20	54.71
17 1/4	2.58	17.21	17 1/4	4.35	28.97	17 1/4	6.11	40.74	17 1/4	8.23	54.85
17 1/2	2.60	17.35	17 1/2	4.37	29.12	17 1/2	6.13	40.88	17 1/2	8.25	55.00
17 3/4	2.62	17.50	17 3/4	4.39	29.26	17 3/4	6.15	41.03	17 3/4	8.27	55.15
18	2.65	17.65	18	4.41	29.41	18	6.18	41.18	18	8.29	55.29
18 1/4	2.67	17.79	18 1/4	4.43	29.56	18 1/4	6.20	41.32	18 1/4	8.32	55.44
18 1/2	2.69	17.94	18 1/2	4.46	29.71	18 1/2	6.22	41.47	18 1/2	8.34	55.59
18 3/4	2.71	18.09	18 3/4	4.48	29.85	18 3/4	6.24	41.62	18 3/4	8.36	55.74
19	2.73	18.23	19	4.50	30.00	19	6.26	41.76	19	8.38	55.88
19 1/4	2.76	18.38	19 1/4	4.52	30.15	19 1/4	6.29	41.91	19 1/4	8.40	56.03
19 1/2	2.78	18.53	19 1/2	4.54	30.29	19 1/2	6.31	42.06	19 1/2	8.43	56.18
19 3/4	2.80	18.68	19 3/4	4.57	30.44	19 3/4	6.33	42.21	19 3/4	8.45	56.32
20			20			20	6.35	42.35	20	8.47	56.47
20 1/4			20 1/4			20 1/4	6.37	42.50	20 1/4	8.49	56.62
20 1/2			20 1/2			20 1/2	6.40	42.65	20 1/2	8.51	56.76
20 3/4			20 3/4			20 3/4	6.42	42.79	20 3/4	8.54	56.91
21			21			21	6.44	42.94	21	8.56	57.06
21 1/4			21 1/4			21 1/4	6.46	43.09	21 1/4	8.58	57.21
21 1/2			21 1/2			21 1/2	6.48	43.23	21 1/2	8.60	57.35
21 3/4			21 3/4			21 3/4	6.51	43.38	21 3/4	8.62	57.50
22			22			22	6.53	43.53	22	8.65	57.65
22 1/4			22 1/4			22 1/4	6.55	43.68	22 1/4	8.67	57.79
22 1/2			22 1/2			22 1/2	6.57	43.82	22 1/2	8.69	57.94
22 3/4			22 3/4			22 3/4	6.60	43.97	22 3/4	8.71	58.09
23			23			23	6.62	44.12	23	8.73	58.23
23 1/4			23 1/4			23 1/4	6.64	44.26	23 1/4	8.76	58.38
23 1/2			23 1/2			23 1/2	6.66	44.41	23 1/2	8.78	58.53
23 3/4			23 3/4			23 3/4	6.68	44.56	23 3/4	8.80	58.68
24			24			24	6.71	44.71	24	8.82	58.82

SPOOLS

We can make delivery on any type spool, any size, from twenty to thirty days. Also can make prompt delivery on underclearers, and skewers, all sizes.

Greenville Spool and Manufacturing Co.,
Greenville, S. C.

The Great Productive Force of HUMIDITY in Textile Mills



YOUR mill? It's productivity? Ask the operative, he will say he does it. Ask the overseer, he thinks he is the one. Ask the super and he modestly admits the charge. Ask the agent or the treasurer—if you dare—and he is fairly sure of his position. Again, ask the machinery builder and he thinks he is the factor. Ask us—and it's humidity.

The fact is—all are right. It's all of us pulling together—all the same way—on a common load that lifts things, all the way along the line; right down to the bobbin boy, each according to his light and ability.

But here's one thing they all agree on—it's a singular thing nowadays to have a unanimous vote on anything. Here's one thing they all agree on—in fact they agree on it so unanimously you would almost think it was a discovery.

Humidifiers pay—pay big. And here's another thing a good many agree on. The Turbo pays them the best of any they have tried. Oh, no, that vote isn't unanimous—dear, me, no, because lots of folks haven't got around to trying it yet. But it's so nearly so amongst those who have used it that repeat orders are almost like another salesman on the road.

Turbofied? Satisfied? Begin with the bobbin boy—and keep asking up the line. See what they say.

The G. M. Parks Company
Fitch

Economy In Dyeing And Finishing

Owing to the high prices of dyeing and finishing materials and the increased cost of labor, firms engaged in the textile industry need to have very careful and competent foremen to prevent loss of time and waste of materials in the various departments.

There are many ways by which loss of time may be reduced. In the dyehouse, for instance, the jiggers should be boiling and the goods ready for entering when the workmen arrive in the morning. In a dyehouse of ten jiggers, with fifteen minutes' time saved on each, means a total saving of two hours and a half.

Care should be taken to average the batches at about 100 pounds, dry goods. This is a point that is often neglected. Some dyers use three pieces of cloth to a batch, the total weight of which is 75 pounds. Ten of these batches per day is an output of 750 pounds. If he used four pieces of cloth per batch and dyed nine batches per day the output would be increased to 900 pounds weight, which is equivalent to six additional pieces per day per jigger. Calculating that each piece contains 90 yards, this means 540 yards at 1d. to 1½d. per yard, or about £210s. per day per jigger.

The color should be thoroughly exhausted from all solutions before they are run off, and the standing bath should not be renewed more often than is necessary. The habit of systematically running off baths at every second batch is wasteful both of time and coloring material.

It is always to the firm's interest that the dyer should have a commission on the output in addition to his wages, as this encourages increase of output.

The finisher can save time and materials in many ways. In the morning he can have all the pastes required boiled ready to start and the drying cylinders heated, so that work can be commenced at once when the men take their places at their machines. This means a saving of 30 or 40 minutes and reduces the cost of power, as this goes on whether the machines are running or not.

Another economy can be effected by arranging the meal hours so that part of the staff can be working while the others are away. By this means the work can be kept going, the interruptions saved, which ordinarily means 30 minutes or so for starting and stopping in addition to the actual meal-time.

Where two widths can be run this should be done as practically the same amount of steam is required for one width as for two. The cylinders should run at the highest speed for the goods on the machine, and they can leave the machine slightly damp as their own heat will dry them off.

An extra man in the finishing department is an advantage as he can prepare the finishing pastes ready for the other men, and thus save their time and prevent the padding machines from stopping. There are other matters he can also attend to,

such as cleaning out starch-bags and recovering starch that would be otherwise wasted.

A further saving in paste may be effected by carefully estimating the amount that may be required instead of mixing full butts. The day's work should be planned as far as possible the night before, so that due preparation can be made, and work promptly started and allowed to go ahead.—Textile Colorist.

Bregon Mill Store Robbed.

Anderson, S. C.—The Bregon Mill store was forcibly entered and robbed one night last week of a quantity of merchandise, the extent of which is not positively known. Shoes, cigarettes, etc., were taken was evidenced by the fact that these articles were missed when the stock was gone over by the proprietors.

The entrance was effected by breaking the glass in the front door, reaching in with the hand, and opening the door from the inside with the keys that were in the door. A hunt is being made for the guilty party.

Betrayed.

The other night
I went to the theater
With a low-brow friend,
And the orchestra played
"The Little Brown Jug."
And he thought
It was the national anthem
And stood up,
And I did, too,
Darn him!

—Ex.

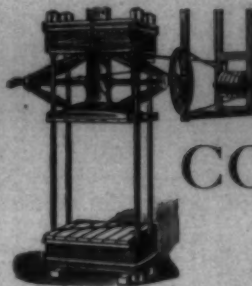
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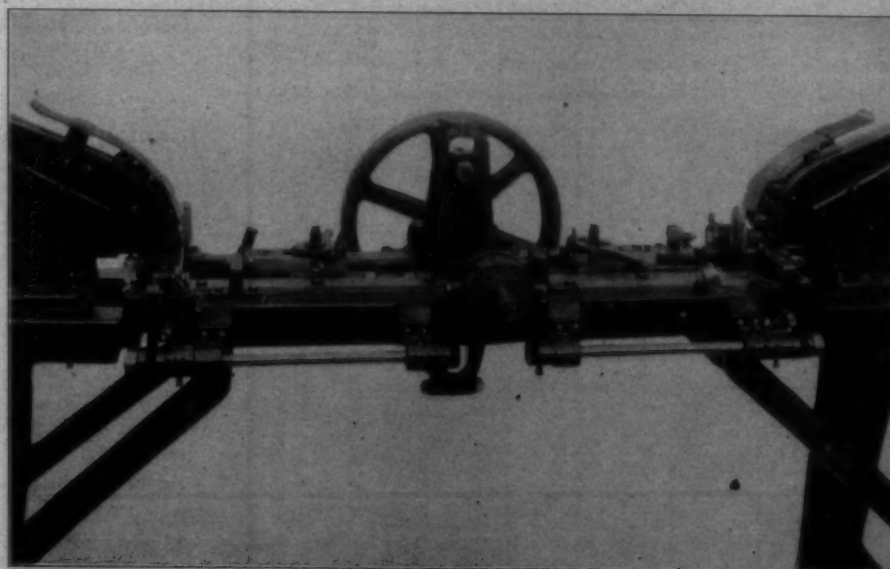
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AS MADE BY

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SYRACUSE, N. Y.

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CHARLOTTE, N. C.



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MACK Trucks insure on-time delivery regardless of load, length of haul, city pavements or country roads. They have set new standards in motor truck performance.

One textile manufacturer writes: "If we had use for another truck today, we would buy a MACK at your price without considering any other make."

MACK Trucks embody power, strength and endurance. They are more efficient and economical than animal transport for mill trucking—make better speed, take bigger loads and more loads per day. MACK Trucks are made in capacities from 1 to 7½ tons—with trailers to 15 tons capacity.

INTERNATIONAL MOTOR COMPANY, New York

SOUTHERN BRANCHES:

Western Carolina Auto Co.	Ashville, N. C.	Ortemeier Machinery Co.	Chattanooga, Tenn.
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Southern Motor Truck Co.	Birmingham, Ala.	Geo. E. King	Portsmouth, Va.
J. N. Williamson, Jr.	Burlington, N. C.	Mc Truck Sales Co.	St. Albans, N. C.

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THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1918.

The New York Show.

From all accounts the Textile Exposition in New York during the last week in April and the first week in May is going to be on a larger scale than ever before.

On account of the fact that former Textile Expositions have been always held in Boston there has never been a very large attendance from the South and the real object of changing the Exposition to New York was to obtain a larger attendance of Southern mill men.

The Exposition will be held in Grand Central Palace in New York and the meetings of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association and the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers will be held at the Biltmore Hotel, which is two blocks distant from the Grand Central Palace.

The exhibits at the Exposition will be larger and more varied than at any previous show, and the meetings of the Associations will be more interesting on account of the unusual conditions caused by the war.

It is expected and hoped that there will be a very large attendance of superintendents of Southern cotton mills because the majority of the exhibitors have far more interest in bringing their new machines and improvements before the superintendents than before the presidents and treasurers.

Those who expect to attend the Exposition should make both hotel and railroad observations well in advance as both are expected to be crowded at that time.

Cost of Waste.

If mills could sell goods and yarns at today's prices and have only the manufacturing costs of 1914 and 1915 they would make profits at a rate beyond the dreams of the managers but unfortunately costs have to a large extent kept pace with the advance in the price of the goods.

The increase in wages has been very rapid and even in the past few weeks there has been a very general advancement.

The cost of every piece of machinery and of all supplies including dyestuffs, sizings and chemicals is far above former figures.

Probably the most deceptive feature of the increase in cost is the matter of waste, for it is an entirely different proposition from the cost of waste when cotton was around 10 cents per pound.

On page 9 of this issue will be found a very interesting table, giving the cost of waste at the various prices of cotton from 6 cents to 50 cents.

The following are some of the figures taken from the table:

Cost of Cotton	Cost of 15 per ct. Waste	Cost of Cotton per lb. of Goods
6	1.06	7.06
10	1.76	11.76
15	2.65	17.65
20	3.53	23.53
25	4.41	29.41
30	5.29	35.29
35	6.18	41.18
40	7.06	47.06
45	7.94	52.94
50	8.82	58.82

These figures are based upon the correct method of calculating the cost of 15 per cent waste which is to divide the cost per pound by the

number of pounds of goods that will be produced.

If we have 15 per cent waste, we will only produce .85 of a pound of goods from a pound of cotton.

With cotton at 30 cents per pound we have the following problem:

$30 \div .85 = 35.29 = \text{cost of cotton per pound of goods.}$

$35.29 - 30.00 = 5.29 = \text{cost of waste.}$

We recently watched a manufacturer calculate his waste as follows:
 $30 \times .15 = 4.50 \text{ cents.}$

That man was making an error of .79 or more than $\frac{1}{4}$ cent per pound in all of his cost estimates.

From the above figures it will be seen that while 15 per cent waste amounts to only 1.76 cents with cotton at 10 cents, it means 6.18 cents when cotton has reached 35 cents and will be 8.82 cents if cotton goes to 50 cents.

There are many who claim to be getting out with less than 15 per cent waste but the wise manufacturer always allows for 15 per cent waste when estimating costs.

As a matter of fact very few mills actually operate with less than 15 per cent waste because the matter of bagging and ties frequently runs near six per cent and invisible waste is a considerable factor.

The table on page 9 was compiled and will be widely distributed to the mills in a four page pamphlet and will be found useful.

Any mill man can, of course, easily calculate the cost of waste but a table such as this saves time and prevents error.

Anybody who wants these waste figures in pamphlet form can obtain same free by sending us a 3-cent stamped and addressed envelope.

Made Newberry Man Kiss Flag.

Newberry, S. C.—Forrest Butler was forced by a body of citizens composed of employees of the Newberry Cotton Mills to kiss the American flag and publicly retract statements he was alleged to have made against the government Saturday afternoon. He declared his intention to lend the government his loyal support.

The incident occurred near the Newberry Machine Shops where Butler works. The statement made by Butler which gave offense is said to have been made in the West End barber shop last Saturday night. The men who composed the body waiting on him went very quietly about the matter. There was no disorder but it was made plain that persons guilty of making disloyal or seditious remarks would not be dealt with leniently in the future.

Butler was asked by the committee that waited on him if he would be loyal to the country and he replied that he would. He was given an American flag by the spokesman and asked to carry it to his home and to always respect and revere it.

Gluck Mill Damaged by Storm.

Anderson, S. C.—A terrific hail and wind storm, accompanied by vivid electrical display, swept diagonally across Anderson county, doing considerable damage to property and playing havoc with young fruit, and trees, just beginning to grow.

Gluck Mill was probably the heaviest loser by the hail; 1,100 window glasses were broken out of the mill and warehouses, and 560 skylights out of the roof of the mill. There were 20 to 30 panes of glass broken in each of the houses in the mill village. The actual financial damage has been estimated at about \$1,100 though this estimate seems conservative.

The scene in the weave room at the time of the storm was one of utmost confusion, almost panic. The huge stones of ice, breaking the windows overhead, overwhelmed the operatives inside with an avalanche of broken glass, rain and huge hail stones. Many persons suffered minor injuries such as cuts and bruises, caused by the broken glass and some few received hard knocks from the stones. The size of the stones at this point varied from one-fourth-inch diameter, to some huge stones reported as large as four and five inches thick. "The first small hail," said Mr. R. E. Ligon, in referring to the storm, "probably saved many children from being injured. The kids are always at play in the streets of the village, and had this big hail come first, it would surely have severely injured, if not killed any that were caught out from under shelter. The first rain and hail, however, seems to have driven them all inside, and we have heard of no child that was injured by the stones."

The ground was covered to a depth of many inches with the hail in spots for hours after the storm had ceased. The weave room was closed several days while undergoing repairs.

Discuss Price Fixing of Cotton Fabrics.

Washington, D. C., April 5.—The war industries board of the council of national defense issued the following statement: "The price-fixing committee of the war industries board has called a meeting for Wednesday of next week for the purpose of entering into negotiations with the cotton manufacturing industries of the country with a view to establishing the industry. Representatives of the entire cotton industry have already expressed their desire to attend such a meeting and to co-operate with the government in every way. We have today what is known as a runaway market, or abnormally high values in many cotton fabrics, largely the result of the immense purchases made. This condition is recognized as equally bad for the industry and for the nation."

"Ma says that the paper says that the lodge gave you a vote of thanks. What is a vote of thanks, dad?"

"A vote of thanks is an expression of gratitude as a body that is in no way binding on the individual."—Judge.

Personal News

F. N. Harrill is now night weaver at Catherine Mill, Shelby, N. C.

J. H. Bell has resigned as spinner at Fairmont Mills, Fairmont, S. C.

J. C. Jones has resigned as weaver at Broad River Mills, Blacksburg, S. C.

W. O. Tallent has resigned as superintendent of Crawford (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

G. R. Cooper has been promoted to overseer of weaving in Catherine Mill, Shelby, N. C.

C. M. Lane, formerly of Erlanger, is now loom fixer at Revolution Mills, Greensboro, N. C.

A. W. Vinson has been promoted to overseer of carding in Georgia Mill No. 2, Griffin, Ga.

J. J. Nelson has accepted a position as overseer of weaving at Echo Cotton Mills, Calhoun, Ga.

S. A. Burts has been promoted to manager of the Mills Manufacturing Company, Greenville, S. C.

Fred Sheridan has accepted position as second hand in spinning at Harmony Grove Mill, Commerce, Ga.

C. R. Zachery has resigned as overseer of carding at Clark-Pratt Cotton Mills Co., Prattville, Ala.

J. M. Darwin, of Irene Mills, Gaffney, S. C., is master mechanic at Broad River Mills, Blacksburg, S. C.

Clifford Peeler has accepted position as overseer of spinning at Harmony Grove Mills, Commerce, Ga.

Charles E. Pierce, formerly of Rockwell, N. C., is now second hand in Erwin Mill No. 3, Cooleemee, N. C.

J. T. Stevens of Louise Mills, Charlotte, has accepted position of card grinder at Calvine Mill, same city.

H. M. Sides has been promoted to night overseer of carding at Ware Shoals (S. C.) Manufacturing Company.

Leo Hamrick has accepted a position as overseer of spinning at Columbus (Ga.) Manufacturing Company.

G. R. Holland has resigned as overseer of weaving at Catherine Mill, Shelby, N. C., on account of ill health.

Clyde Scroggins has been promoted from overhauler to second hand in spinning in No. 1, Tallassee Mills, Tallassee, Ala.

C. C. Applewhite, formerly of Dan River Mills, Schoolfield, Va., is now card grinder at Bedspread Mill, Leaksville, N. C.

M. H. Deason has changed from night spinner at Porterdale, Ga., to second hand in spinning at Eva Jane Mills, Sylacauga, Ala.

H. F. Jones, of Great Falls, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at Broad River Mills, Blacksburg, S. C.

M. C. Manley, at Alice Mills, Easley, S. C., has been promoted from the position of loom fixer to a place at the tying-in machine.

B. S. Simms, formerly of Warrenville, S. C., has been made overseer of No. 2 weaving at Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

H. N. Mullinax has resigned as overseer of weaving at LaFayette (Ga.) Cotton Mills, to engage in other work at Chattanooga, Tenn.

C. H. Hammond from the Hamilton Carhartt Mills, Rock Hill, S. C., is now overseer of carding and spinning at Mill No. 1, Fort Mill, S. C.

H. L. Neisser, of Connelly Springs, N. C., has accepted the position of manager and superintendent of the Sunlight Hosiery Mill, Blackville, S. C.

T. O. Ishell, formerly section man for Dwight Manufacturing Company, Alabama City, Ala., is now second hand in spinning at Floyd Cotton Mill, Rome, Ga.

Fred L. Still, who has had special textile training at Clemson College, and has been assistant to his father, B. L. Still, in the carding department of the Lancaster (S. C.) Cotton Mills, has resigned to take position as overseer of carding for the Hermitage Mills, Camden, S. C.

FOR MORE THAN 50 YEARS

Albany Grease has given a lubrication service of great efficiency and high economy in textile mills. Use Albany Grease on every bearing in the mill from the main bearing of the engine in the power plant to the last bearing on the last run of line shafting. Write for samples.

ALBANY LUBRICATING CO

708-10 Washington St., New York



G. T. Funderburk has changed from night spinner at Great Falls, S. C., to the same position with the Hamilton - Carhartt Cotton Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.

E. P. McWhirter, of Cherokee Falls, S. C., has accepted the position of master mechanic at Pacolet Manufacturing Company Mills Nos. 3 and 5, Trough, S. C.

T. F. Walters, from Chronicle Mill, Belmont, N. C., is now overseer of spinning, twisting and winding at Johnston Manufacturing Company, North Charlotte, N. C.

James Oates has resigned as spinner with Muscogee Manufacturing Company of Columbus, Ga., to become carder and spinner with Glenola Cotton Mills, Eufala, Ala.

Thomas T. B. Williams, of Clover, S. C., has accepted the position as superintendent of the Sevier Cotton Mills Company, at Kings Mountain, N. C., taking charge Monday.

C. A. Hamilton has resigned as superintendent of the Sevier Cotton Mills Company, Kings Mountain, N. C. Mr. Hamilton has held this position for seven years.

Calvin Chandler, of Greer, S. C., has accepted the position as superintendent of the Gaffney (S. C.) Manufacturing Company, succeeding W. R. Tattersall, who has gone to Gastonia, N. C.

Charles E. Nickens has withdrawn his resignation as overseer of spinning and twisting at the Crawford (Ga.) Cotton Mills. His resignation was announced last week in the Southern Textile Bulletin.

J. C. Harper, for the past nine years secretary of the Clinton (S. C.) Cotton Mills, has resigned his position and has moved to Spartanburg, S. C., where he will be general manager of a local automobile company.

Hopedal Cotton Mills,

Burlington, N. C.

P. A. Smith.....Superintendent
R. L. Jones.....Carder
W. M. Huffman.....Spinner
Lee Gerrenger.....Master Mechanic

Shelby Cotton Mills,

Shelby, N. C.

R. T. LeGrand.....Superintendent
W. G. McSwain.....Day Carder
J. A. Sellars.....Night Carder
C. L. Lever.....Day Spinner
Joe Pearson.....Night Spinner
W. F. Davis.....Day Weaver
Ed Scruggs.....Night Weaver
R. H. Wilson.....Cloth Room
W. A. Abernathy.....Master Mechanic

Union Cotton Mills,

LaFayette, Ga.

Jas. E. Fields.....Superintendent
John W. Haed.....Carder
J. A. South.....Spinner
O. W. Whatley.....Weaver
A. B. Simmons.....Cloth Room
J. M. Stewart.....Master Mechanic

Santee Cotton Mill,

Orangeburg, S. C.

R. J. Brown.....General Manager
C. P. Thomas.....Carder
W. H. Brigman.....Spinner
L. O. Russell.....Weaver
George Shirer.....Cloth Room
J. K. Lee.....Master Mechanic

Manetta Mills,

Lando, S. C.

O. H. Farr.....Superintendent
Will Easteredge.....Carder
W. E. Tisdale.....Spinner
J. H. Bolton.....Cloth Room
Walter Black.....Dyer
W. M. Clay.....Master Mechanic

**We Manufacture Sulphur Khaki, Sulphur Olive Drab, Benzi Brown
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American-made products equal in every respect to pre-war types. Also

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Southern Office: Danville, Va. N. H. BENEFIELD, Manager.

AMERICAN ANILINE PRODUCTS, Inc.

80 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Shelby, N. C.—The Carpenter Barber Hosiery Mill is to be doubled in size, equipment and output.

Greenville, S. C.—A night school has been started at the Simpsonville Cotton Mills. Four teachers are employed and 26 pupils enrolled.

Spartanburg, S. C.—The Beaumont Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., have recently added the following new machinery: 5,544 spinning spindles and 86 Draper looms.

Greenville, S. C.—The Union Bleaching and Finishing Company is encouraging saving among their employees. They recently presented every employee with a thrift stamp.

Wilmington, Del.—Charter has been granted to the Gerson Manufacturing Company, with a capital of \$50,000, to manufacture and sell cotton and woolen fabrics of all kinds.

Acworth, Ga.—W. F. Hetrick, president of the Gainesville Hosiery Mills at Gainesville, Ga., plans the organization of a \$20,000 company to build a mill for knitting hosiery at Acworth.

Raleigh, N. C.—The Franklin Cotton Mills, of Concord, is the name of a new corporation of \$1,000,000 capital with \$550,000 paid in by J. W. Cannon, Sr., Martin L. E. T. and C. A. Cannon, stockholders.

Winston-Salem, N. C.—The Arista Mills Co., chambrays and shirtings, has added 2,000 spindles to its equipment, it is reported, and has installed a new 540 horsepower Bates Cross compound engine and 2 new boilers.

Gastonia, N. C.—The Wilson-Bell Company of Gastonia have just secured a charter and will do a general textile business with \$5,000 of the \$50,000 paid in by F. L. Wilson, M. A. Carpenter, George B. Mason and E. A. Bell.

Concord, N. C.—The White-Parks Mills Company which was recently chartered will have an equipment of 14 cards, 2,000 spindles, etc., for manufacturing hosiery yarn. It has a building 150x50 feet, with 30x20 foot boiler room.

Piedmont, S. C.—Piedmont Manufacturing Company, Piedmont, S. C., have presented every one of their employees with a thrift stamp in order to arouse interest in the war-saving campaign to start them in the purchase of the stamps.

Winston-Salem, N. C.—The Chatham Manufacturing Company, manufacturer of woolen goods, has increased capitalization from \$350,000 to \$2,000,000. Hugh G. Chatham is the president of this corporation.

Charlotte, N. C.—Upon completion of the new 40x50 foot one-story addition to the Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 5, at Pineville, N. C., the equipment of the mill will be increased by the installation of one new picker, 10 cards and 12 deliveries of drawing. Work begins on the new building May 1.

Norwood, N. C.—It was recently noted that the Norwood Manufacturing Company would erect a 100x75 foot addition to their building. When complete about 25 cards, 20 roving frames and combers will be installed. This company manufactures cotton yarns, balls, warps, skeins, tubes and cones.

Ellenboro, N. C.—The Ellenboro Hosiery Mill Co. was put in operation on March 18, and manufactures men's half hose under the management of R. J. James. This mill has 32 knitters, working on 176 needle goods, but it expects to install more machinery in the near future. Details regarding its incorporation were given about a month ago.

Danville, Va.—The \$150,000 dormitory at Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills at Schoolfield, Va., will be completed before fall. Work is now progressing rapidly. This dormitory is for female operatives and will be one of the most complete of such structures. It will be four stories, brick and concrete, slate roof, oak and maple floors, and will

have dormitory proper to accommodate 200; with living room, reading rooms, auditorium, gymnasium and perfect heating and lighting equipments.

Columbia, S. C.—The new hosiery plant referred to last week as being established by J. M. Graham is a branch of C. H. Tilton & Co., of Laconia and Tilton, N. H., and Savannah, Ga., manufacturers of children's cotton hosiery. Space has been secured in an old building which has been thoroughly renovated and made modern and up-to-date. One hundred Standard knitting machines have been purchased and installed and operations are now well under way. The goods are to be produced in the gray at present, and shipped to the Northern plants for dyeing and finishing. All materials have been contracted for. Mr. Graham has a hosiery plant of his own at 612 Laurel avenue.

Oxford, N. C.—The Hemshaw Hosiery Mills will begin operations April 15th, making men's half hose with ribbed tops, looped toes, with reinforced heels and toes, socks to weigh 16 oz. per dozen, with variation not to exceed one-half ounce per dozen either way.

Edgefield, S. C.—The Addison Mill is to be greatly enlarged and its capacity doubled according to an announcement just given out. T. A. Hightower, superintendent, stated that work would begin as soon as material arrived. At present the Addison Mills, which produce print cloth, have an equipment of 11,000 spindles. This number will be increased to 20,000, and other machinery in proportion will be added. It is probable that a number of new cottages will be built to provide for the additional operatives needed.

Hillsboro, Texas.—The Hillsboro Cotton Mills are erecting a two-story addition to the main mill, a one-story addition to the weave room and an opening and supply building. When these are completed they will have 6,500 spindles and 180 looms. This is an increase of 4,000 spindles and 100 looms. It is expected that the machinery will be installed about August 1. Ducks are the product of these mills. The new buildings, of brick construction, will cost \$35,000, as follows: 56x60, 126x124, 38x57 and 30x60 feet.

Selling Agents for Several N. C. Mills

Charlotte, N. C.—Converse & Company have just been appointed selling agents for the following colored goods mills: Pilot Cotton Mills Company, Caraleigh Mills Company, Raleigh, N. C.; Virginia Cotton Mills Company, Swepsonville, N. C., and Ossipee Cotton Mills Company, Burlington, N. C. The capacity of these mills totals 1,700 looms, and 42,000 spindles. The product includes colored cotton dress goods, chambrays, chevots, flannellettes, etc.

FIRTH VACUUM SPECIALTIES

FOR TEXTILE MILLS

Floor Sweeping, Card Stripping and Cleaning, General Machinery Cleaning

BY VACUUM

WRITE FOR INFORMATION AND PRICES

WILLIAM FIRTH

200 Devonshire Street

BOSTON, MASS.

Black Eagle Manufacturing Co.

Incorporated

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

MANUFACTURERS OF

"Red Devil Belt, Rope and Cable Life"

applicable to any and all kinds of belts and cables.



TRADE MARK REGISTERED

IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE

RED DEVIL BELT LIFE

- Will prolong the life of your belts,
- Will make and keep your belts soft and pliable, thereby causing them to hug the pulleys.
- Will increase your transmission power 30 per cent.
- Will make and keep your belts and pulleys clean.

Hundreds of cotton mills, machine shops, sugar refineries, mines and furnaces are now using it.

SOLD UNDER OUR REGISTERED TRADE MARK

These goods are made under the personal supervision of our General Manager, who is an engineer and machinist of many years experience. Every gallon is carefully inspected and tested by him before being placed on the market under our guarantee.

Gastonia, N. C.—The products of the Gray Manufacturing Company, Parkdale Mills, the Arlington Cotton Mills and Myrtle Mills, Inc., of Lincolnton, are to be sold direct. H. A. Florsheim is selling agent, offices 131 East Twenty-third street, New York. The mills are owned and controlled by the same interests. J. H. Separk is secretary and treasurer. J. Lander Gray is general superintendent. These interests only recently purchased the plant of the Arlington Cotton Mills. The Myrtle Mills, Inc., is a new company, formed to build and equip a new mill for spinning yarns. It is expected that this mill will be completed and in operation within six months.

Charlotte, N. C.—The Chadwick-Hoskins Mill Company with four mills in Charlotte and one in Pineville, announces that they will buy one hundred thousand dollars' worth of new Liberty Bond issue. The company has been staunchly behind the government in every patriotic campaign which has been undertaken since the war started. On the honor roll of the mills there are the names of 50 young men who have gone into the service. The company bought \$25,000 of the first Liberty Bond issue. When the second issue was offered the company purchased \$100,000 worth of bonds, and with the new subscription of a like amount, the total in Liberty Bonds bought by this company amounts to \$225,000.

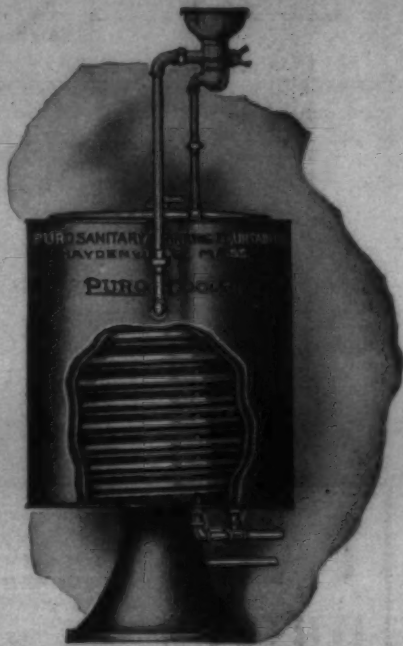
Wilmington, N. C.—Plans are beginning to take definite shape for the installation of machinery and operation of the People's Hosiery Mills, which was incorporated last October. Many delays have been experienced but now the different officers have been chosen and the company has decided to rent, instead of build a mill, the building formerly occupied by the North State Candy Company having been decided upon. It is expected that the installation of sufficient machinery for a daily capacity of about 1,000 dozen pairs of hose will be in-

All kinds of MILL BRUSHES



MASON BRUSH WORKS
Worcester, Mass.

PURO COOLER



THE PERFECTION IN
ICE COOLING TANKS

40 Ft. Coil Pipe
Capacity 100 lbs. Ice.

Locking Cover with Rubber
Gasket

AIR TIGHT TANK—NO
WASTE

and Cannot be Used for a
Refrigerator

With the Only Genuinely
Sanitary Drinking Fountain

IT PAYS TO GET
THE BEST

Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain Co.,
Haydenville, Mass.

He Maims as Many Men as the Kaiser—

Old fashioned set
screws have no place
in the modern shop.
Throw these little
devils out of your
plant.



Allen Safety Set Screws

Make Shops Safe for the Workers



They have no projecting heads and are flush with the surface when screwed into place. They put an end to all troubles of broken heads and drilling or chipping out mushroomed screws.

"Allen" Screws are made from high test steel bars. All sizes from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. furnished.

We'll gladly send you free samples which you can put to any strength test you want—the test will convince you that while you may have seen screws that looked like Allen Screws, you have never seen any with their strength and pressure resisting qualities.

Write for Circular No. 10 and free samples.

The Allen Mfg. Co., 135 Sheldon St., Hartford, Conn.
People's Life Bldg., Chicago, Ill. 173 Princess St., Manchester, Eng.

"LEATHEROID" SEAMLESS ROVING CANS



Cans, Boxes, Barrels
and Superior Mill Re-
ceptacles sold by
Southern Mill Sup-
ply Houses.

Write us direct for
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Sales Co.**

1024 Filbert Street
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Selling Agents for the
ROGERS FIBRE CO.
Successors to
Leatheroid Mfg. Co.

stalled in the near future. At first the product will be confined to the cheaper grades of hosiery, but later it is planned to develop the finer grades. Colored labor is to be used exclusively, and about 300 to 400 operatives will be employed. A dye plant is to be installed at once. The officers of the company are now: E. F. Banck, president; J. Haughton James, vice-president; Kenneth O. Burgwin, secretary-treasurer, and the capital stock has been increased to \$200,000.

A. G. Myers Heads Groves Mills.

Gastonia, N. C.—A change in the management of the Groves Mill is announced. On account of ill health L. F. Groves, president and treasurer, has resigned from active connection with the mill. He is succeeded as president by A. G. Myers, vice-president of the Citizens' National Bank, while Henry H. Groves, his son, becomes secretary and treasurer. A. G. Mangum has only recently acquired stock in this plant, which is one of Gastonia's best paying mills. Henry Groves succeeds L. L. Jenkins, of Asheville, on the board of directors. Mr. Myers and Mr. Mangum are both added to the board of directors.

New Yarn Headquarters.

The Mauney-Steel Company, direct selling agency for 15 or 20 mills which was organized at Cherryville, N. C., recently, have opened offices at 237 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

MORSE SILENT CHAINS

Efficient—Durable

Morse Chain Company
ITHACA, N. Y.

Southern Agent
Geo. W. Pritchett Greensboro, N. C.

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. and Treas.

THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING

COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

SOUTHERN OFFICE, Empire Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Grinding, Setting and Operating Cards.

(Continued from page 8.)

regulated to a certain extent by moving the comb blade up or down a bit. The tension between the calender rolls and the coiler calender rolls should be gotten just right and kept that way. This can be done by putting on a trumpet with the correct size hole.

To Grind the Card.—First cut out the feed, and remove the lap. Let the card run until all the flats are stripped out clean; then strip the card, reverse the drive, put the doffer drive belt on, start the card and brush it out clean. Then stop and examine the wire on both doffer and cylinder and any wire found mashed or jammed should be gotten up in the very best shape possible. Now take all the mote box doors down and go around the ends of both cylinder and doffer with a hook and get out all the chokes, oil all the bearings, and take the doffer gear off and we are ready to put the grinding rolls on the traverse. Grinding rolls for ordinary grinding should be covered with No. 40 emery fillet and it should be cleaned at least three times a week with gasoline or turpentine and a good stiff brush. The latter can be made of an old piece of stripper fillet. This will keep the fillet clean and sharp until worn out. Now put on the rolls and the rope that drives them; also start the flats going, but you will need a crossed belt for this drive. Now take your No. 5 gauge and set the rolls at each end so they will just clear and you are ready to start the card to grinding.

At this point every one will have to use his own judgment. If the wire is in good condition it is best to grind light. If the card is ground about once in four weeks and is on medium numbers and has not been badly abused I think 8 to 10 hours light grinding will be about right. Where the work is heavier and the cotton trashy and the card goes longer without grinding, then of course, the grinding will have to be done heavier and it will also require more time.

With the cylinder making 165 R. P. M. and the doffer 345 (27") the traverse grinder should make about 540 R. P. M. and should travel across the wire and back again not less than four and one-half times per minute, while the card is grinding take your hook and clean and pick out every gear tooth and every oil hole on the card, keep the flat chains at the proper tension but be sure they are not too tight. Make a neat running splice in all your bands and always run your bands open, they run longer than when crossed. Be sure that your stripping roll is set properly and that all the stands are set alike, don't set the spiral brushes too deep in the wire one the flats or you will soon ruin the brush and not clean the flat either. Keep all the oil drains in the comb boxes cleaned out so the oil will drain back into the box and not run out and get on the clothing.

With a 14-oz. lap and a 54-gr. sliver and with a weekly produc-

tion of 750 lbs. twice a day is often enough to strip.

In grinding cards as with other mill work, an experienced man will not stick to some special settings, regardless, but if he sees that he is not getting the required results he will soon find by a little intelligent experimenting just which setting will give the best results.

This is a very interesting subject and the discussion will be of great benefit to all who take part in it.

"Box No. 62."

Number 46.

Allow me to enter your contest in "Grinding, Setting and Operating Cards." To start with, use good judgment as to the amount of cotton you are carding and the condition of the cards. Be sure your card is clean. The emery should be good for a slick emery only rubs the wires, and does not grind any. Also keep rollers in good condition and clean.

Set emery so you can see a little spark all the way across the card. Light grinding won't keep a card in good condition. Grind your card until it is sharp if it takes five hours or 12 hours. Run traverse rollers and drum rollers with the same band which can be done on most makes of cards. I do this in order to have all my card sharp at the same time.

Setting the Card.—Set doffer to cylinder 7/1000 gauge, which I think is close enough for any ordinary cotton card. I use my same hand with the gauge, as changing hands with the gauge will cause uneven setting. Most people are stronger in one hand than the other, which will make the gauge feel different. Set the flats next. I have no rule but set according to the amount of cotton I am carding; take a 14-oz. lap, the front stand, No. 1, should be set to a 10/1000 gauge, and No. 2 would not be set as close as No. 1, and so on to No. 5, as the cotton hits No. 5 first.

Next set the licker-in to the cylinder to a 7/1000 gauge. The mote knives are a very important thing and should be looked after very closely. Good judgment must be used as mote knives on two cards set just alike will not produce the same amount of fly-waste in the mote box. The front knife plate should be set according to the amount of strips desired, the closer the set the less the amount of strips. The quantity and quality should govern the setting of the bottom knife plate; for 7/8 inch staple, carding 170 pounds per day, and being stripped three times a day, a 15/1000 gauge is found to be very satisfactory. The finer the work the closer the knife should be set. The knife should be set according to condition, about 17/1000 gauge. As to the feed plate 10/1000 gauge is a good setting and will hold up breaking strength.

Oiling is very important to the life of good running cards. I am a card grinder and I always see that the oiling is done. A lazy man can never be a card grinder as he should be given full control of the card help and see that every one does his duty.

Keep all oil wiped off the card. I the cylinder and cylinder bearings, carry a piece of cloth with me and if oil is left here it will get into the when I put a card to grinding I clothing and shorten the life of it. wipe off all the oil from between "A Card Grinder."

Another Prize.

To the first one to pick the article that wins first prize in this contest we will give \$2.00. When you read an article that you consider good enough to win first prize, fill in the blank below and mail it to us. If that article wins first prize and you were the first to realize its merit you will get \$2.00 and it will prove that you know something about carding. No man will be allowed more than two guesses.

In my opinion Article No. which was signed

..... will win first prize in the contest on

Grinding, Setting and Operating Cards.

(Signed)

(Address)

TAPE DRIVES

OUR TAPES ARE ENDORSED BY MACHINERY EXPERTS. They know their quality and they know their scientific structure. Exhaustive trials by practically all machinery makers have demonstrated that they have no superior.

Write us.

Barber Manufacturing Co., Lowell, Mass.
SPINNING TAPE SPECIALISTS

Norwood Mechanical Filters

Gravity and Pressure Types

Cleanse Water—Saves Losses—Sold with Guarantee

NORWOOD ENGINEERING COMPANY

Florence, Mass.



The Ideal Drive for Textile Machinery

BECAUSE it transmits power without slip or loss. It combines the advantages of the leather belt drive with those of the gear drive, eliminating their disadvantages. Write for Book No. 258.

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LINK-BELT

SILENT CHAIN DRIVES

National Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc.

MAIN OFFICE
244 MADISON AVE., NEW YORK
MANUFACTURERS OF



Sulphur Black
Direct Black Direct Blue
Direct Red Direct Yellow
Direct Brown Direct Green

and Other Direct Colors

Sodium Sulphide Blanc Fixe
Barium Chloride Gum Arabic
Also Acid Colors, Basic Colors, etc.

JOHN L. DABBS
Manager of Southern Office
Office and Warehouse, 236 West First Street
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

We carry a full line of general supplies and make a specialty of equipping new mills

WE MANUFACTURE

Oak Tanned Leather Loom Harness
Belting Weaving Reeds

American Supply Company
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Clark's Directory of Southern Textile Mills

Complete and accurate information relative to
Southern Textile Mills

Pocket Size—Price \$1.50 Clark Pub. Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Dyestuffs for Olive Drab Army Cloth
COTTON OR WOOL

Made in America by

Consolidated Color and Chemical Co.,
NEWARK, N. J.

Meets Government Requirements for U. S. A.

H. A. METZ & COMPANY, Inc.
Selling Agents

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Manufacturers Should Look Up the Advantages of

Metallic Drawing Roll

Over the leather system before placing orders for new machinery, or if contemplating an increase in production, have them applied to their old machinery. It is applied successfully to the following carding room machinery:

Railways	Detaching Rolls for Combers
Sliver Lap Machines	Drawing Frames
Ribbon Lap Machines	Slubbers
Comber Draw Boxes	Intermediate Frames

25 TO 33 PER CENT. MORE PRODUCTION
GUARANTEED

For Prices and Circular Write to

The Metallic Drawing Roll Company
INDIAN ORCHARD, MASS.

DIXON LUBRICATING SADDLE CO.
BRISTOL, RHODE ISLAND



Use Dixon Patent Stirrup Adjusting Saddles, the latest invention in Saddles for Top Rolls of Spinning Machines. Manufacturers of all kinds of Saddles, Stirrups and Levers.

WRITE FOR SAMPLE

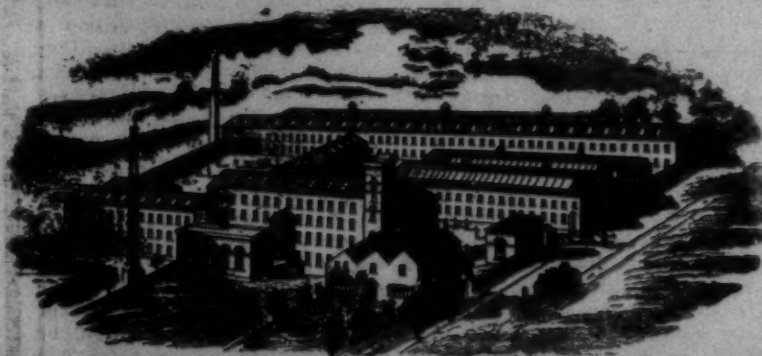
JOSEPH SYKES BROTHERS, HUDDERSFIELD, ENGLAND
Card Clothing Manufacturers

Hardened and Tempered Steel Wire Plow
Ground Card Clothing

Revolving Top Flats re-clothed. Licker-ins re-wound. Burrisher and Stripper Fillets. Dronsfield's Grinder Rolls. Emery Fillets. All regular sizes of Card Clothing always in stock and shipped same day order is received.

RICHARD D. THOMAS, Southern Agent

REPAIR SHOPS AND STOCK ROOMS	
Tompkins Building	4½ Peters Street
P. O. Box 88	P. O. Box 793
CHARLOTTE, N. C.	ATLANTA, GA.



Cotton Goods

New York.—Considerable business attended by further advances were recorded in the cotton goods market during the past week. The supply is short and spot merchandise is growing scarcer. Mills and selling agents are slow to accept new contracts.

The inventory now being taken by the government of all looms and raw stock in the woolen industry is of great interest to the cotton piece goods trade, in both the grays and printed goods contingent unhesitatingly said that what is happening in the woolen world is just the beginning of the efforts that perhaps soon will be made by the government in other industries. The next step may be directed to the cotton goods looms of the country.

The announcement that at least double the number of men would be drafted into the service than was originally planned will, it is believed, greatly stimulate the government demands for all descriptions of cotton and linen goods used by officers and soldiers. Therefore manufacturers with orders for raw materials or finished products in cottons are accelerating work on all contracts received to date, to put themselves in a state of preparedness for future orders, bound to materialize. To what extent new government business will interfere with civilian trade cannot now be estimated.

Reports would indicate that the cotton goods market as a whole is decidedly stronger, or at least the feeling and inclination to charge higher prices has materially strengthened. This is partly due to the fact that mills, especially those in the South are apparently rejecting orders from no matter what source they are offered. New England mills are less reluctant to book additional business, it is reported.

One reason which caused the eagerness of buyers to get spot goods was given out in a corner of the market, coming from what was considered an authentic source. It was stated here that they know of recent instances, in the case of hospital gauze where goods at the mill ready for shipment to a consignee, were taken by the government and paid for, not at the current market price, but at the price that the buyer bought the goods for. In other words, the buyer was not able to make profit because of the fact that the goods went to the government.

Shirt manufacturers are scouting around the market in search of percales. Only a few concerns have announced prices. Sellers, it is believed, will withhold naming values as long as possible because of the unprecedented prices they will be compelled to ask the shirt trade for percales. They point out that with gray goods priced so high by the time 4 to 5 cents is paid for coloring with fast colors it looks as though 30 to 35 cents is the lowest price that can possibly be asked for the piece goods.

A growing interest is being taken among retail dealers throughout the country in giving proper publicity to American-made cotton fabrics. This will probably have a favorable influence upon the actions of the cotton goods manufacturers when they are called upon to support a plan to effect legislation that would make compulsory the use on every piece of textiles produced in this country of a national mark that would signify "Made in U. S. A."

Print cloths, sheetings, fine combed yarns and colored cottons continue to advance although the volume of sales is generally smaller. Jobbing and retail distribution continues good. Civilian consumption is being checked by high prices. Hardly 30 per cent of the duck production of the country is available for civilian needs.

Apprehension of price fixing has grown in consequence of the delegation of presidential powers to the war industries board and merchants are doing much to restrain buying.

An excellent demand for lawns has existed all week; stateens are more and more sought after and sheetings are readily taken at new and higher prices each day.

Some second hand sales were made at full quotations. For 38½-inch, 64-60s, and 39-inch, 68-72s stocks, quotations were advanced a fraction of a cent. Sheetings of 48 square, which is priced at 22 cents, could not be purchased at that price, except for September and later delivery. A few sales were made at a fraction of a cent above. The 48-40s were advanced from 16½ to ¾.

Quotations are more or less nominal as many lines of goods have been withdrawn from sale and prices are named only when some small lots come to hand. Print cloths, 28 inch 64x64s, 13½ cents; 64x60s, 13 cents; 38½-inch 64x64s, 17½ cents; brown sheetings, southern standards, 26½ cents; denims 2.20s, southern indigo 37½ cents; tickets 8 ounce 42½ cents; prints, 18½ cents; staple ginghams, 19 cents; dress ginghams, 25 cents.

Mistaken Identity.

Mrs. Clancy lived in an apartment house just over the rooms of her friend, Mrs. Murphy. For a long time these ladies were the best of friends, but at last they quarreled. One day, as Mrs. Murphy was sitting in the window, Mrs. Clancy called down: "Faith, now, and why don't yez get in out of the windy and let your pet monkey sit there a while. The naybors would be after getting a rest from yer homely ould face."

"Well, now, Mrs. Clancy, it was only this morning that I did that same and the polaceman came along and, when he saw the monkey, he bowed and smiled and said: 'Why, Mrs. Clancy, when did yez move downstairs?'—Ex.

T. HOLT HAYWOOD DEPARTMENT

FRED'K VIETOR & ACHELIS

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

65-67 Leonard Street,

New York

COTTON FABRICS

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

For Manufacturers, Jobbers, Converters, Exporters

J. K. LIVINGSTON & CO.

COTTON MERCHANTS

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

"STAPLE COTTON A SPECIALTY"

Don't Wait Too Late— Order Electric Fans Now

ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND EQUIPMENT COMPANY

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

IMPROVE YOUR FINISHED PRODUCT BY USING

"AMALIE" SONOLENE"

THIS EFFECTIVE BLEACHING ASSISTANT AND POWERFUL CLEANSER REPLACES THE USE OF SOAP AND ALKALI IN BOILING-OUT BEFORE THE "CHEMICK" BLEACHING.

For all kinds of COTTON GOODS. Employed by the Leading Southern and New England Cotton Mills.

A barrel cheerfully sent on approval. Write for further particulars.

L. SONNEBORN SONS, Inc.

262 PEARL STREET

NEW YORK, U. S. A.

BRANCHES: BOSTON—PHILADELPHIA—BALTIMORE—LOS ANGELES

Southwestern Distributors: Sonneborn Bros., Dallas, San Antonio, Tulsa

GLASGOW SIZE No. 1

A scientifically prepared Size of good penetration, made from special and high grade products.

It lays the "beard" of the yarn and gives an exceptionally smooth, pliant and good working warp, of non-chafing quality.

It is easily removable in the subsequent operations of bleaching and finishing.

JACQUES WOLF & CO.

Manufacturing Chemists and Importers

Passaic, N. J.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia.—Unprecedented demands for nearly all counts of cotton yarns with which to loom government and civilian fabrics have resulted in the market being virtually depleted. Sharp advances have been noted during the week.

There is no schedule of prices on any yarns now. Some spinners even refuse to sell for more than three months, as they expect prices to be much higher and they want to be in position to benefit.

The complaint generally reported by dealers is that spinners are not willing to sell. Dealer after dealer will say, plenty of inquiries for yarn, but we cannot place orders with spinners, or we can't get the yarn. This applies particularly to 10s to 30s, carded weaying yarns. One dealer said his experience is that as soon as a spinner offers a small lot of yarn, you want to take it quick or someone else will grab it. Some of the prices quoted by spinners are widely apart. On one day a dealer was quoted from \$1.15 to \$1.40 for 60-2 combed peeler and they were all about of the same quality.

One spinner quoted 26s Southern frame spun carded cones at 71 cents. A sale of 26s cones was made for 70 cents; 18s cones sold for 67 cents for May and June delivery. Coarse numbers sold on the basis of 60 to 61½ cents for 10s.

For Southern frame spun carded yarn on cones, the lowest price quoted was 60 cents for 10s and the highest 62½ cents. A sale of 50,000 pounds of coarse numbers was made on the basis of 60½ cents for 10s. Eastern mule spun 30s cones sold for 69 cents, and 24s cones sold for 67 cents.

Nearly every seller has a price list of his own and the following table of quotations therefore merely serves as a basis with which to gauge selling prices.

The following will serve as a basis on which buyers may gauge values.

Southern Single Skeins.			
4s.....	—61	20s.....	—66
6s.....	—62	22s.....	—66
8s.....	—62	24s.....	—66½
10s.....	—63	26s.....	—67
12s.....	—64	30s.....	—68
14s.....	—64½	40s.....	—82
16s.....	—64		
Southern Two-Ply Skeins			
4s.....	—61	24s.....	—65
6s.....	—61½	25s.....	—66
8s.....	—62	30s.....	—66½
10s.....	—63	36s.....	—77
12s.....	—64	40s.....	—78
14s.....	—64½	50s.....	—1.05
16s.....	—65	60s.....	—1.15
20s.....	—65		
Southern Single Chain Warps.			
8s.....	—61	22s.....	—65
10s.....	—61½	24s.....	—65
12s.....	—62	26s.....	—67½
14s.....	—62	30s.....	—68
16s.....	—63½	40s.....	—81
20s.....	—64		
Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps			
8s.....	—61	24s.....	—66
10s.....	—62	26s.....	—65½
12s.....	—63	30s.....	—68
14s.....	—64	40s.....	—79
16s.....	—65	50s.....	—1.03
20s.....	—66		
Southern Frame Spun Yarn on Cones.			
6s.....	—58	20s.....	—64
8s.....	—61½	22s.....	—64½
10s.....	—62	24s extra	—69
12s.....	—62½	26s.....	—69½
14s.....	—63	30s.....	—69½
16s.....	—63	40s.....	—79½
18s.....	—63½—64		

A. M. Law & Co.
SPARTANBURG, S. C.
BROKERS
Dealers in Mill Stocks and other
Southern Securities.

Southern Cotton Mill Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Abbeville Cotton Mills, S. C.	125	—
American Spinning Co., S. C.	160	—
Anderson C. Mills, S. C., com.	58	—
Anderson C. Mills, S. C., pfd.	90	95
Aragon Mills, S. C.	110	130
Arcadia Mills, S. C.	130	—
Arkwright Mills, S. C.	165	180
Augusta Factory, Ga.	34	38
Avondale Mills, Alabama	195	250
Beaumont Mfg. Co., S. C.	175	200
Belton Cotton Mills, S. C.	140	—
Brandon Mills, S. C.	121	125
Brogan Mills, S. C.	85	90
Calhoun Mills, S. C., com.	102	105
Calhoun Mills, S. C., pfd.	100	—
Chesnee Mills, S. C.	149	—
Chiquola Mills, S. C., com.	135	—
Chiquola Mills, S. C., pfd.	85	88
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C.	115	117
Clinton Cotton Mills, S. C.	120	—
Courtenay Mfg. Co., S. C.	120	—
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	108	—
D. E. Converse Co., S. C.	107	110
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	116	—
Darlington Mfg. Co., S. C.	—	80
Dunbar Mills, S. C., pfd.	—	87
Dunbar Mills, S. C., com.	64	—
Drayton Mills, S. C.	30	—
Dunbar Mills, S. C., com.	54	57
Dunbar Mills, S. C., pfd.	—	96
Eagle & Phenix Mills, Ga.	106	—
Easley Cotton Mills, S. C.	250	300
Enoree Mills, S. C.	70	—
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	—	62
Exposition Cotton Mills, Ga.	175	—
Gaffney Mfg. Co., S. C.	91	95
Gainesville C. Mills, Ga., com	80	87½
Glenwood Mills, S. C.	115	—
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., S. C.	30	—
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., pfd.	50	75
Gluck Mills, S. C.	110	—
Graniteville Mfg. Co., S. C.	80	85
Greenwood Cotton Mills, S. C.	160	165
Grendel Mills, S. C.	210	—
Hamrick Mills, S. C.	127	—
Hartsville Cot. Mills, S. C.	210	—
Henrietta Mills, N. C.	185	—
Inman Mills, S. C.	120	—
Inman Mills, S. C., pfd.	100	102½
Jackson Mills, S. C.	150	—
Judson Mills, S. C.	120	125
King, Jno. P. Mfg. Co., Ga.	—	95
Lancaster Cotton Mills, S. C.	150	—
Lancaster C. Mills, S. C., pfd	—	—
Laurens Cotton Mills, S. C.	125	—
Limestone Cotton Mills, S. C.	145	—
Loray Mills, N. C., 1st pfd.	—	102
Marion Mfg. Co., N. C.	125	131
Marlboro Mills, S. C.	135	138
Mills Mfg. Co., S. C.	—	—
Molloy Mfg. Co., S. C.	130	—
Monarch Mills, S. C.	92	96
Newberry Cotton Mills, S. C.	175	180
Ninety-Six Mills, S. C.	—	—
Norris Cotton Mills, S. C.	120	—
Oconee Mills, S. C., com.	94	—
Oconee Mills, S. C., pfd.	98	—
Orr Cotton Mill, S. C.	114	—
Pacolet Mfg. Co., S. C.	125	—
Pacolet Mfg. Co., S. C., pfd.	100	and Int.
Pacolet Mfg. Co., S. C.	125	—
Panola Mills, S. C.	60	—
Pelzer Mfg. Co., S. C.	135	140
Pickens Cotton Mills, S. C.	130	—
Piedmont Mfg. Co., S. C.	200	—
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co., S. C.	135	—
Poinsett Mills, S. C.	108	110
Riverside Mills, S. C., com.	115	—
Riverside Mills, S. C., com.	110	—
Saxon Mills, S. C.	145	—
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	—	60
Spartan Mills, S. C.	160	—
Toxaway Mills, com.	10	—
Toxaway Mills, S. C., pfd.	105	115
Tucapau Mills, S. C.	310	—
Union-Buttalo Mills, S. C.	115	117
1st pfd.	—	—
Union-Buttalo Mills, S. C.	28	29½
2nd pfd.	—	—
Victor-Monaghan Mills, S. C.	93	96
Victor-Monaghan Company, S. C., com.	73	76
Victor-Monaghan Company, S. C., pfd.	95	97
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co., S. C.	125	—
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C.	60	—
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C., pfd.	85	—
Watts Mills, S. C., com.	10	—
Watts Mills, S. C., pfd.	30	—
Whitney Mfg. Co., S. C.	125	—
Williamston Mills, S. C.	120	126
Woodruff Cot. Mills, S. C.	125	133
Woodside C. Mills, S. C., com	98	101
Woodside C. Mills, S. C., pfd.	87	—
Woodside C. Mills, S. C., g'd	90	—
W. S. Gray Cotton Mills, S. C.	170	185

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These compounds are based on the best practical experience and the best materials used in their manufacture.

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GUY L. MELCHOR, Ga., Ala. and Tenn. Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

Shelby, N. C.—The Minnie Hosiery Mills have now been completed and operations have started. The company was organized last December by H. D. Wilson for the production of 120 dozen pairs of hose daily. A 35x25 building was constructed.

Murfreesboro, Tenn.—Sunshine Hosiery Mill, of Chattanooga, Tenn., Henry Garant, manager, plans to establish a branch hosiery knitting mill at Murfreesboro, 150 women to be employed.

Mill Service Flag.

The Sibley Manufacturing Company, Augusta, Ga., raised a service flag at their plant last week which contains fifty-two stars.

Georgia Manufacturers in Session.

The annual convention of the Georgia Manufacturers' Association is being held at Augusta, Ga., this week. An interesting program was prepared for the meeting.

Mr. Bunch Goes to Statesville Cotton Mills.

Statesville, N. C.—Mr. T. D. Miller, secretary of the Statesville (N. C.) Cotton Mills, has tendered his resignation to take effect on July 1st, and will be succeeded by Mr. F. B. Bunch, now cashier of the Merchants and Farmers Bank, of Statesville, who has accepted the place. Mr. Miller, who has been on the active list for many years, will rest up a while and devote most of his time to his many business interests in the city.

Organize Home Guard at Saxon Mills.

Spartanburg, S. C.—The men at Saxon Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., have organized a home guard of 25 members. M. R. Macomson is captain; C. D. Bell, first lieutenant; W. O. Lee, second lieutenant. Mr. John A. Law, president of the mill, is a member of the company and was the main promoter of it.

Site Purchased for Myrtle Mills.

Gastonia, N. C.—Surveyors have just finished surveying the site just purchased west of Gastonia for the Myrtle Mills. The tract covers 38 acres, of which 26½ acres were purchased from Judge William H. Lewis, 10 acres from Edward and A. F. Whitesides and one and a half acres from A. G. Belcher. The mill buildings will be located between the county road and the Southern Railway, about opposite the present location of Judge Lewis' residence. The dwellings for operatives will be on the south side of the county road.

It is reported that material for the buildings is expected to begin coming in this week, and construction work will begin soon with a view to having the mill ready for operation in the late fall.

Fire at Bird-Wilcox Plant.

Charlotte, N. C.—Fire believed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion in some charcoal, caused considerable damage to the welding plant of the Bird-Wilcox Company's local branch. The building was nearly burned down. However, Manager Walter L. Schnert said business would be resumed in a few days.

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The Largest Manufacturers of Loom Harness and Reeds in America

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WHAT ELSE---When it is the only sizing agent that is absolutely neutral, and needs the assistance of no other compound, oil or tallow. Will not allow the size to chafe or shed, and will increase the tensile strength of the yarn.

1832

1917

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GREENVILLE, S. C.
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ATLANTA
BIRMINGHAM
NEW ORLEANS

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** affords the best medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills and show results.

Night Watchman and Warper Man Wanted.

Wanted a good night watchman at \$2.00 per night and also an opening for a good machinist and engineer at \$4.00 per day; also a good Denn warper man at \$2.50 per day. We pay all of our help here a bonus of 10c on the dollar for every week for full time work making it that the \$2.00 men get \$2.20 and the \$4.00 men get \$4.40 and the \$2.50 men get \$2.75 per day. We only run day time and we run 60 hours per week and pay off every Saturday. We shut down on Saturday at 11 o'clock A. M., and we have plenty of houses. Good place to live. We prefer a good young man that is a hustler and good machinist for engineer and prefer man of good experience as watchman for watching job with family or without family. These are good jobs and the best paying jobs in the State of Alabama. Address

HUSTLER,
Care of Textile Bulletin.

Notice—R. E. Bird.

Wanted—Present address of R. E. Bird, was once second hand in weaving in Monroe, Ga. Address R. M. C., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Want Card Grinder.

Card grinder wanted at once. Have 18 cards and will pay good salary to good man. Toccoa Cotton Mills, Toccoa, Ga.

Notice.

Wanted A No. 1 first class second hand for spinning room at \$3.00 per day. Must be a good manager of help, and who can bring loom help with him. None but a first-class man need apply; also 1 good grinder on Lowell cards. Man with family of spinners and spoolers preferred. Job pays \$14.40 per week.

Also two good section men at \$14.40 per week for spinning room. Men with other help for mill preferred.

Can also use several good families of spinners, spoolers and doffers at the best of wages. Good healthy location, good running work and good treatment. Our mill is on government goods and only runs day time.

Write at once to E. N. Tart, overseer carding and spinning, Aldora Mills, Barnesville, Ga.

Boiler for Sale.

For sale—One new 78x20 return tubular boiler complete. Boiler has never been installed and prompt shipment can be made direct from factory. For details address Manchester Cotton Mills, Manchester, Ga.

For Sale.

Two Saco-Pettee 3x6 Jack Frames, 192 spindles each. Good operating condition. Phenix Mills Co., Kings Mountain, N. C.

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WANTED—Spinners at 17 1-2c. per side run as high as 16 sides. Doffing pay by frame, make as high as \$17.00 per week. Spooler and warper hands \$12.00 to \$14.00 per week. Would like to hear from a number of my friends. Address

CHARLES F. McCALL
Overseer Spinning, Union - Buffalo Mills Company, Union, S. C.

English Report on American Dyes in China.

(Continued from page 3.)

methods to the requirements of the trade here on a permanent basis, and that orders to American manufacturers will continue to be of a stop-gap sort until the importers in Hong Kong and China can be protected, particularly as to trade marks and 'chops,' forward contracts, and future business generally. American exporters complain that importers here are unwilling to afford them any knowledge of

the ultimate buyers of their goods, while Hong Kong importer indicate that until and unless their private trade mark or 'chop' covering the goods is protected, and they can be protected against attempts to cut under them in future trade with such ultimate buyers, it is idle to expect any such information.

"For a good many reasons the dye market in China is far different from that in the United States, where dyes can be bought in the open market on the basis of quality which may be determined by analysis. In China no such market, in the nature of the situation, can exist. The Chinese dyer, trained in the first place in the use of native dyes and vegetable indigo, must be taught, sometimes bought, and always encouraged to use foreign dyes, which he can identify in the future only by the trade mark or 'chop' under which they were introduced to him. The market is immense, is almost illimitable—but it requires special handling.

"American manufacturers, however, have so far not been disposed or able to meet the terms under which Chinese users of dyes are accustomed to buy their materials, and the indications are that only by a complete grasp of the situation, viewed on a large scale, will American exporters permanently succeed in the business. The trade is so large and the American manufacturers' opportunity is so exceptional at this time that it is folly to consider the trade upon any other than a permanent basis. The fact is that the dye trade in the far East (as measured by that of South China, at least) is one requiring large capital, thorough organization and patient use of the highest merchandising ability."—Textile Recorder of Manchester, England.

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R. L. Sullivan.....Superintendent
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R. H. Hendrix.....Spinner
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L. E. Hollar.....Cloth Room
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Bleacher's Blue

247 Atlantic Avenue

BOSTON

Employment Bureau

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for one month.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or plain weaving mill where quality, quantity and a mill kept in first class condition will be appreciated. Am especially experienced on combed yarns from 14's to 120'. Have 19 years' experience in mills, 7 years as overseer and two years as superintendent. Have diploma from I. C. S. of Scranton, Pa. Am at present employed as superintendent. Address No. 2118.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding or spinning in large mill. Have long practical experience in both positions and at present employed as superintendent. Age 36, sober, steady, industrious and in good health. Address No. 2119.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or weaving mill. Am a practical carder, spinner and weaver. Experienced on all kinds of yarn, combed and peeler, local and staple cotton, also in reworking waste. Ten years as overseer of carding and three years as superintendent. Best of references. Address No. 2120.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning. Have had long practical experience and am especially strong in the carding department. High class references. Address No. 2121.

WANT position as superintendent. Have held present position for several years and given entire satisfaction, but for good reasons prefer to change. High class references. Address No. 2122.

WANT position as superintendent. Have filled last position of superintendent for 8 years and can give manager of that mill as reference. Address No. 2123.

WANT position as overseer of spinning at not less than \$3.50 per day. Would accept position as second hand at that price. Have good experience and can furnish high class references. Address No. 2124.

WANT position as carder or carder and spinner or superintendent of

small mill. Age 33. Am at present overseer of spinning. Am giving satisfaction but would prefer to change. Address No. 2125.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had special experience in Eastern mills on fancy fabrics and am a first class designer. Best of references. Address No. 2126.

PRACTICAL cotton mill man conversant with the determination of production costs as well as manufacturing details, would like position of responsibility as Executive's Assistant. Personal interview desired. Address No. 2127.

WANT position as superintendent or manager. Am a young man 29 years of age. Textile school graduate, 10 years' experience in all departments of mill and office. High class references. Address No. 2128.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had 12 years' experience in card room and can furnish high class references. Address No. 2129.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large card room. Am now employed and giving satisfaction but prefer to change. Good references. Address No. 2130.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Have held both positions and given entire satisfaction. Can give former employers as reference. Address No. 2131.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or plain weaving mill. Can furnish A-1 references from past and present employers. Have held present position as spinner and superintendent for six years. No cause for changing except desire larger salary. Address No. 2132.

WANT position as superintendent. Have held position as superintendent in one of the largest mills in South Carolina and have had splendid experience. References if desired. Address No. 2133.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long practical experience with special experience on fine yarns. Can furnish high class references. Address No. 2134.

WANT position as superintendent. Am familiar with the manufacture of ginghams and other kinds of cloth and yarns, including hosiery yarns. Have always made good and can furnish high class references. Address No. 2135.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Have had long experience in both positions with special experience on weaving, slashing and finishing. Good references. Address No. 2136.

WANT position as superintendent or traveling salesman. Have had

long experience as superintendent and also considerable experience on the road. Can furnish high class references. Address No. 2137.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had 5 years experience as overseer and practical experience as loom fixer on Draper and plain looms. Age 35, married. Best of references as to character and ability. Address No. 2138.

WANT position as overseer of carding or carding and spinning. Have 26 years experience in carding and spinning and five years as overseer. Experienced on combed yarns. Can furnish high class references. Address No. 2139.

WANT position as superintendent. Am now employed as superintendent of small mill 6H' coarse goods, but have had experience in large mills and have ability to operate large plants successfully. Address No. 2140.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning of superintendent of small mill. Have had long practical experience in all positions and can furnish high class references. Address No. 2143.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed, but wish to change to larger job. Can give good references from former employers. Have had experience on both white and colored work and long experience on grinding and setting. Age 34, married and have family. Address No. 2144.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long practical experience, with special experience on fine combed yarns. Can furnish high class references. Address No. 2141.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have been on present job two years and have given satisfaction. Experienced on fancies and huck towels. Address No. 2145.

WANT position as master mechanic or engineer. Have had 25 years' experience. Have one doffer, one spooler or warper hand. Can give good references. Address No. 2146.

WANT position as superintendent. Am an Eastern man with special experience on fine combed work. Am a good manager of help. Address No. 2147.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Have had long experience in both positions and can furnish high class references from former employers. Address No. 2150.

WANT position as master mechanic; 13 years' experience in and around cotton mill, steam and electric power plants. Ten years as chief engineer and master mechanic. Fine references. Address No. 2153.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. Long experience and high class references. Now employed but prefer to change. Address 2154.

WANT position as master mechanic, chief engineer or head electrician of large Southern textile, power or manufacturing industry. Eighteen years practical experience, also technical training. Employed now as master mechanic and chief engineer of large mill. Age 41, moral habits, have family, A-1 references. Address No. 2155.

WANTED by mill superintendent, position in either yarn or weaving mill. Age 40. Splendid executive, life-time experience in the mill business, ten years as superintendent. Literary and textile graduate. Now employed. Address No. 2156.

WANT position as overseer of carding at not less than \$3.50 per day. Am now employed and can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 2157.

WANT position as overseer of spinning, now employed in successful mill and giving satisfaction but desire larger room. Experienced on both hosiery and hard yarns. Address No. 2158.

WANT position as superintendent. Have filled such position successfully with large mills in South Carolina and can furnish good reference. Address No. 2160.

WANTED position as superintendent, either on white or colored goods. Have wide experience on all classes of cotton goods. Married man, 47 years of age, strictly temperate and of good habits. Best of references furnished. Now employed, but can make change on short notice. Address No. 2161.

WANT position as superintendent of a spinning mill. 35 years old with ten years' experience in the mill business, backed by college course. High class references. Address No. 2162.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Am now employed and can furnish good references. Address No. 2164.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Now employed as overseer and giving satisfaction, but have good reason for changing. Can give good reference as to my character and ability. Address No. 2165.

WANT position as superintendent of cotton mill. Graduate of Clemson College Textile School, had 18 years' practical experience in cotton manufacturing, ten years as superintendent on a wide variety of goods including ticking, fine lawns, print, sheeting, duck, etc., at present superintendent of mill making tent duck for government, but would change for better position. Best of references. Address No. 2166.

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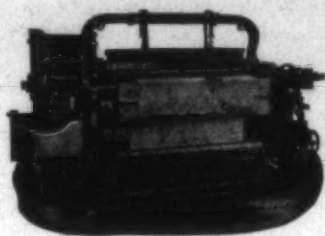
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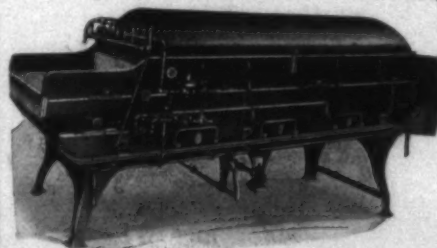
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